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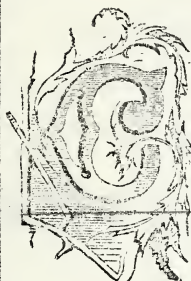


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No. 1.—PRICE, 25 CENTS EACH NUMBER.

September, 1873.



THE
Cincinnati Pioneer

Nos. 1-6

1873-1885

Edited and Published by

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

Secretary Cincinnati Pioneer Association.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1856.

Office, 233 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

Cincinnati Pioneer.

Nos. 1, 2, & 3 BOUND TOGETHER. PRICE 50 CTS

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Presbyterian Society, Cincinnati, 1812.

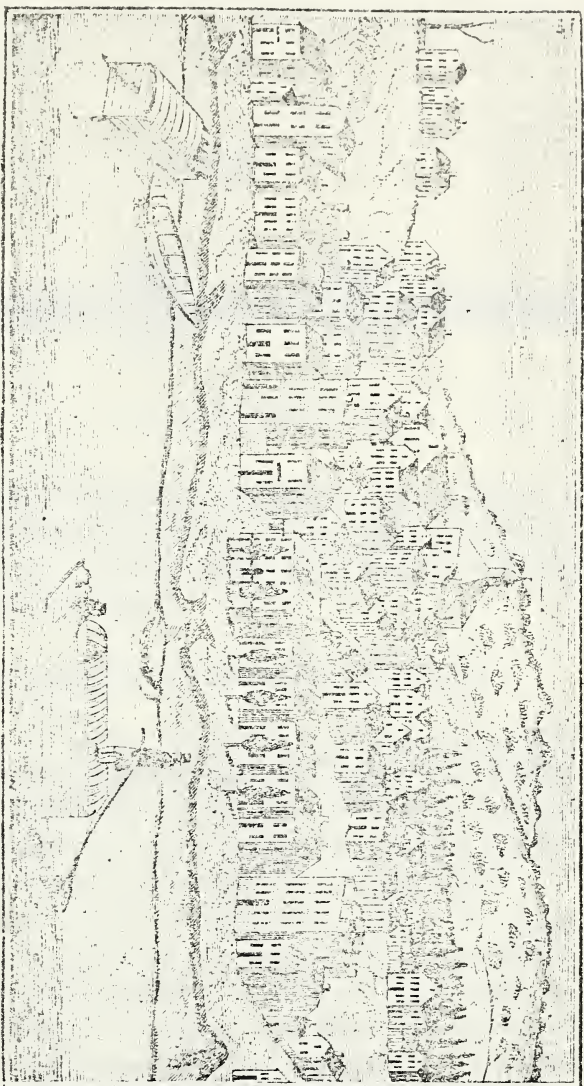
Proceedings at Annual Meeting, May 1874, of Montgomery Co. Pioneer
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CINCINNATI, OHIO:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN D. CALDWELL,

228 WEST FOURTH ST.

Court House, Fifth & Main.



Main Street & Front.

This sketch of the pioneer village of Cincinnati was made by Lt. JAMES CUTLER, who was for a while stationed at Newport Barracks.

Republished by JOHN D. CALDWELL, Cincinnati Pioneer.

Cincinnati in 1840.

Symmore & Front.

Broadway.

THE

Cincinnati Pioneer Association

THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION was organized at the Dennison House, Cincinnati, O., November 23, 1856,—its members having had a residence in Ohio on or before the Fourth of July, 1812.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE. *Whereas*, in forming a Pioneer Association we desire to bring together in fellowship the few emigrant settlers, yet among us, of the Miami Valley, and those born therein prior to the Fourth of July, 1812,—and thus secure and record facts of interest for the historian.

And whereas, Time is whitening the hair of the aged, we will avail ourselves of the opportunity of stated meetings to renew the friendship of the past, to preserve and cherish recollection of persons and scenes long gone, and as one by one the members are garnered by the Great Reaper, those surviving will, in an associate capacity, accompany the remains of the departed brother to the last resting place in the land he has loved.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be known as "The Cincinnati Pioneer Association."

ART. 2. Its object shall be to gather and preserve reminiscences, statistics or other information connected with the settlement and history of our city, county, or State, previous to the year 1812.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this Association by paying into the treasury thereof the sum of one dollar, and signing the Constitution—*provided*, that he or she lived in the State of Ohio on or before the Fourth day of July, A. D. 1812. The Association may, by a majority vote of the members present, at any regular meeting, elect corresponding members.

ART. 4. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, who shall be elected by ballot, annually, and who shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers, and who shall continue in office until their successors shall be appointed.

ART. 5. The annual meeting at which the election of officers shall take place, shall be held on the Saturday evening succeeding December 25th of each and every year.

ART. 6. The stated meetings shall be quarter-yearly, on the last Saturday evenings of March, June and September. In December the annual meeting shall be the stated meeting for that quarter. Other meetings may be called intermediate by the President or Executive Committee.

ART. 7. All the regular meetings of this Association shall be held in the city of Cincinnati.

ART. 8. All monies of this Association must be paid to the Recording Secretary, who shall keep a record of the same, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

ART. 9. No expenditure of money shall be made, unless by the direct order of the Association, when in session.

ART. 10. The Association shall attend the funeral of any deceased member, within the bounds of the city or vicinity.

ART. 11. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this Constitution, except at an annual meeting, and with the consent of at least two-thirds of the members present. *Provided*, that any alterations or amendments may be made to this Constitution at any other time, by the unanimous agreement of members present, one month's notice thereof having been given.

[This Constitution, in 1872, was amended, admitting to membership in the second degree, all persons of good reputable standing in society—fee, two dollars—who lived in the State of Ohio on or before the 4th of July, 1815. The President to be selected from the class of 1872.]

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The President shall call the meeting to order at the time specified in the notice. He shall preserve order, conducting the business as near as can be, as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

SEC. 3. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Association shall appoint a President *pro tem*. who shall perform the duties of President.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Association in a book provided for that purpose, and preserve communications

and papers belonging to the Association, and shall cause a notice to be served on each member to attend the annual meetings.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all the correspondence of the Association, and deposit such correspondence with the Recording Secretary for safe keeping.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep the funds of the Association, and pay them out on the order of the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary.

SEC. 7. The Executive Committee shall prepare and report business for the meetings of the Association, exercise a general superintendence over the interests of the Association, and at the close of the year audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, and report.

SEC. 8. No member shall speak more than twice upon one subject, until all the members present have had an opportunity to speak, unless by consent of the meeting.

SEC. 9. Fifteen minutes shall be the maximum of time allowed for one speech, unless by the general consent of the Association.

SEC. 10. Any officer of the Association may on the death of a member, request the Executive Committee to publish in the daily papers a call for the members to meet at some suitable place and attend the funeral of the deceased. The members to be escorted by the President or oldest member present, and accompany the procession as far as may be determined by the body.

SEC. 11. These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Association properly called together, two-thirds of the members present concurring.



FFICERS.

- 1856-7. *President*.....William Perry.
Vice-President Peter Augustus Sprigman.
Treasurer.....John Loring Vattier.
Corresponding Secretary.Peyton Short Symmes.
Recording Secretary.George T. Williamson.
Acting Recording Secretary....John D. Caldwell.
Assistant Recording Secretary..Caleb B. Greene.
Executive Committee...Adam N. Riddle, Thomas H. Yeatman,
Joseph Pancoast, Joseph Cooper, Henry Evans Spencer.
- 1857-8. *President*.....William Perry.
Vice-Pres't Peter A. Sprigman.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.....George T. Williamson.
Rec. Sec'y.....Stephen Wheeler.
Asst. Sec'y.....Caleb B. Greene.
Executive Committee ..John Johnston, Thos. Henry Yeatman,
Eden Burrows Reeder, Isaac McFarland, Jos. Pancoast.
- 1858-9. *President*..... Nicholas Longworth.
Vice-Pres'tThos. Henry Yeatman.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.William P. Stratton.
Rec. Sec'y.....Stephen Wheeler.
Asst. Sec'y.....Caleb B. Greene.
Ex. Committee...Wm. B. Dodson, E. B. Reeder, Isaac Mc-
Farland, John Jackson, James F. Cunningham.
- 1859-60. *Pres't*.Col. John Johnston.
Vice-Pres't Thos. H. Yeatman.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.

- 1850-60. *Cor. Sec'y*.....William P. Stratton.
Asst. Sec'y.....Caleb B. Greene.
Chaplain.....Rev. Samuel J. Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...E. B. Reeder, Jos. Pancoast, Isaac McFarland, John Jackson, James Orr.
- 1860-1. *Pres't*.....John Whetstone.
Vice-Pres't.....E. B. Reeder.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.....William P. Stratton
Rec. Sec'y.....Caleb B. Greene.
Acting Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Asst. Sec'y.....Miles Williams.
Chaplain.....Rev. Samuel J. Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...Jacob Hoffner, Robert Buchanan, James F. Cunningham, David A. Hartzell, Joseph Ross.
- 1861-2. *Pres't*.....William B. Dodson.
Vice-Pres't.....Eden B. Reeder.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.....William P. Stratton.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Asst. Sec'y.....David Fisher.
Chaplain.....Rev. Samuel J. Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...Joseph S. Ross, Isaac McFarland, Thos. H. Yeatman, Gershom Craven, George Parcells.
- 1862-3. *Pres't*.....Stephen Wheeler.
Vice-Pres't.....Stephen S. L'Hommedieu.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.....William P. Stratton.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Asst. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Chaplain.....Rev. Samuel J. Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex Committee...John McMakin, Isaac McFarland, Thos. H. Yeatman, Jos. S. Ross, E. B. Reeder.

- 1863-4. *Pres't*.....Jacob Hoffner.
Vice-Pres't.....Stephen S. L'Hommedieu.
Treasurer.....Adam N. Riddle.
Cor. Sec'y.....William P. Stratton.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Asst. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Chaplain.....Rev. Samuel J. Browne.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex Committee...John McMakin, Joseph S. Ross, Isaac McFarland, Eden B. Reeder, George Parcels.
- 1864-5. *Pres't*.....Samuel J. Browne.
Vice Pres't.....Adam N. Riddle.
Treasurer.....Isaac McFarland.
Cor. Sec'y.....Eden B. Reeder.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder W. P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...John McMakin, Ebenezer Harrison, Jacob Hoffner, Caleb B. Greene, Joseph S. Ross.
- 1865-6. *Pres't*.....Eden B. Reeder.
Vice-Pres't.....Joseph S. Ross.
Treasurer.....Isaac McFarland.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder W. P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...Nicholas Goshorn, John Ludlow, D. A. Ross, W. B. Dennis, M. B. Ross.
- 1866-7. *Pres't*.....John Ludlow.
Vice-Pres't.....William P. Stratton.
Treasurer.....Isaac McFarland.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder Wm. P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...Joseph Bates, John S. Perkins, John McMakin, R. K. Cox, James F. Cunningham.

- 1867-8. *Pres't*.....Robert Buchanan.
Vice-Pres't.....Joseph S. Ross.
Treasurer.....Isaac McFarland.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder William P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee.....Nicholas Goshorn, *Chmn.*
- 1868-9. *Pres't*.....Thomas Henry Yeatman.
Vice-Pres't.....Joseph S. Ross.
Treasurer.....Isaac McFarland.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder William P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...R. C. Phillips, James F. Cunningham,
Ezekiel Ross, John McMakin, John Jackson.
- 1869-70. *Pres't*.....Joseph S. Ross.
Vice-Pres't.....David A. Carroll.
Treasurer.....Nicholas Goshorn.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder William P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
Ex. Committee...S. S. L'Hommedieu, J. F. Cunningham,
R. C. Phillips, Adolphus Carnes.
- 1870-1. *Pres't*.....Daniel Gano.
Vice-Pres't.....David A. Carroll.
Treasurer.....Adolphus Carnes.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.
Chaplain.....Elder W. P. Stratton.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....William Moody.
- 1871-2. *Pres't*.....Rees E. Price.
Vice-Pres't.....Joseph Coppin.
Treasurer.....Adolphus Carnes.
Cor. Sec'y.....R. C. Phillips.
Rec. Sec'y.....John D. Caldwell.

1871-2.	Chaplain.....	Elder William P. Stratton.
	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	William Moody.
1873.	Pres't.....	David K. Este.
	Vice Pres't.....	Nicholas Goshorn.
	Treasurer.....	Adolphus Carnes.
	Cor. Sec'y.....	Jeremiah M. Clark.
	Rec. Sec'y.....	John D. Caldwell.
	Chaplain.....	Elder W. P. Stratton.
	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	W. M. Moody.
	Ex. Committee...	W. P. Stratton, J. M. Clark, Jos. Coppin, C. B. Greene, John Horrocks.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ROLL OF DECEASED.

Hon. Lewis Cass	then in the United States Senate
Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth.....	Marietta
Neville B. Craig.....	Pittsburg
Judge Brackenbridge.....	Pennsylvania
Judge James Hall.....	Cincinnati
Ezra Ferris.....	to Columbia Dec. 12, 1789
Col. Abraham Ferris.....	to Columbia Dec. 12, 1789
Judge Isaac Dunn	to Columbia Dec. 12, 1789
Alexander Webb.....	Cincinnati
Judge John McLean.....	United States Supreme Court
Gov. David Tod.....	Briar Hill, Ohio
Wm. Buckner.....	London, England
Charles Kilgore Smith.....	Hamilton
Richard Southgate.....	Newport, Ky.
Wm. W. Fosdick.....	Cincinnati
Gen. Thos. J. Jessup.....	U. S. A.

Col. Wm. Whistler.....	Covington, Ky.
Mrs. Wm. Henry Harrison.....	North Bend
Mrs. Phoebe Peirce Steele.....	Dayton
Mrs. Juliana Elliott Crane.....	Dayton
Mrs. Harriet Elliott Peirce.....	Dayton
Mrs. Catharine Patterson Phillips.....	Dayton
Col. Jefferson Patterson.....	Dayton
John Dearborn Johnston.....	Piqua

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1873.

Wm. D. Gallagher.....	Louisville, Ky.
James W. Taylor.....	Minnesota
John B. Dillon	Indiana
John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati
Hon. John Scott Harrison.....	North Bend
John Shoebridge Williams.....	Cincinnati
Mrs. Submit R. Strong.....	Cincinnati
Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston Jones.....	Cincinnati
Lucius V. Bierce.	Akron, O
Wm. G. Brownlow, U. S. Senator.....	Tennessee
Hon. Bellamy Storer.	Cincinnati
Nathaniel Wright.....	Cincinnati
Samuel S. Smith.....	Cincinnati

ROLL OF MEMBERS DECEASED.

CLASS 1812.

The date of Death is not given. The date on left is "Birth," the date on the right is arrival in N. W. Territory and (after 1803) the State of Ohio.

1764, Dec. 6,	Rebecca T. Pollock, near Philadelphia...	to Ohio, 1804
1767, Mar.	John Lodwick, Frederick co., Va.....	Jan. 1, 1792
Nov. 11,	Jonathan Pancoast, N. J.....	Oct. 1806
1771, Mar. 12,	Isaac Dye, Monmouth, N. J.....	—
1772, Nov. 18,	Daniel Kost, Frederick-Town, Md....	Mar. 1797
1773, Apr. 23,	Richard L. Coleman, Nantucket.....	June 11, 1811
1773, Mar. 25,	Col. J. Johnston, Ireland, in 1786 to Pa....	May 18, 1792
June 13,	Wm. Crippin, Sussex co., Del	Dec. 15, 1802
Nov. 23,	Thos. Armstrong, Md. for Va.....	1800
1776, Dec. 12,	Ebenezer Pruden, Roxbury, N. Y.....	Mar. 10, 1808
1777, Mar. 1,	Samuel Hahn, Virginia, Cin	1789
1778, Oct. 5,	John Woods, Phil	1806
1780, April 1,	Wm. Dennison, Monmouth co., N. Y....	May. 1, 1805
Jan. 23,	John Broadwell, Illinois co., N. Y.....	Dec. 1802
— — — — —	Henry Miller, Va.	1806
Feb. 18,	Daniel Storms, Somerset co., Pa.	1801
Jan. 17,	Benj. Stewart, South Amboy, N. J.....	May 20, 1801
1782, Feb. 25,	Dr. Lincoln Goodale, Worcester co., Mass.	1788
Jan. 17,	Col. Wm. Schillinger, N. J	Aug. 3, 1804
— — — — —	Jesse Coleman, Pa.....	Dec., 1778
Mar. 20,	Capt. Wm. Templeton, Washington co., Pa.....	1802
Mar. 14,	Aaron Burdsall, Sr., Trenton, N. J.	Nov. 1806
1783, Mar. 17,	Jonathan W. Lyons, Essex co., N. J.....	Sept. 1790
Jan. 23,	William Cary, Lyme, N. H.....	Aug. 10, 1802
Jan. 16,	Nicholas Longworth, Newark, N. J.....	Spring, 1804
Jan. 11,	Dr. E. Y. Kemper, Fauquier co., Va....	Oct. 26, 1791
— — — — —	Jesse Davis, Huntington co., Pa.	1797

1785,	Jan. 29, Jane Hubbell, Cumberland co., Pa.....	Oct., 1790
	Dec. 11, Wm. D. Ludlow	1790
	Jan. 21, Robert Reilly, Washington co., Pa	1800
	June, Benj. Loder, Goshen, N. Y	1797
1786,	Peter A. Sprigman, Pa.	1803
—	Sam'l J. Browne, Bristol, England.....	1789
	July 27, James H. Speer, N. J	June 19, 1812
	Dec. 1, George Arnold, New Jersey..	1807
	May 26, Thos. Heckewelder, Bethlehem, Pa.	March, 1810
1787,	Henry Craven, Pa	Dec. 1805
	May 28, Stephen Howell, Morris co., N. Y.	1795
	May 10, Michael Burdge, Livingston's Manor	1801
	Alexander Delorac, Alexandria, Va	Nov. 10, 1805
	Robert Cary, New Hampshire	1802
	Feb. 5, Hesther Riley, Va	1793
	Garrett Vanausdol, Adams co., Pa	1808
1788,	Sept. 29, Sam'l Lowry, Ireland.....	March, 1811
	Nov. 26, Dan'l H. Horne, L. York, Pa.	July 9, 1809
	Nov. 2, James McBride, Franklin co., Pa.	1807
	July 4, Robert Cunningham, Jefferson co., Ky....	1791
	Jan. 4, Barbara Young, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.	1811
	July 2, Dr. Asa Coleman, Connecticut.....	1807
1789,	Jan. 17, John L. Avery, N. J.	Nov., 1807
	Oct. 17, Sarah Burdge, Princeton, N. J.	1799
	Oct. 18, Wm. Stanly Hatch, Hampshire co., Mass..	Aug. 28, 1804
	Oct. 31, Moses Brooks, N. Y.	Mar. 7, 1806
	Feb. 29, Rosannah H. Hoffner, Pa.	Nov. 15, 1805
1790,	Feb. 14, Leonard Snyre, Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 20, 1808
	Oct. 26, Sam'l D. Kemper, Garrard co., Ky.....	Oct. 26, 1791
	Aug. 19, John Loder, Sanderston, N. J.....	1797
1791,	Sept. 28, Joseph Pancoast, Burlington, N. J.	Oct. 1806
	Sept. 8, Stephen Wheeler, Essex co., N. J.	Oct. 21, 1800
	Jan. 5, Ephraim D. Williams, Green co., N. Y.,	Dec. 22, 1806
	June 13, James Caldwell, Brush Run, near Wellsburg, Va.,	1803
	Sept. 15, Eb'r Wheeler, Elizabethtown, N. Y.....	Oct. 21, 1800
	Mar. Ebenezer Harrison, Essex co., N. J....	June 25, 1812
	Apr. 17, Jonathan Markland, Wheeling, Va.	1795
	Oct. Mary R. Price (Stites), N. Jersey.....	—
1792,	Jan. 12, Wm. Perry, Salem co., N. J.....	July 2, 1805

1792,	Oct. 15,	Elizabeth Enyart, Montg'ry co., Mass.,	Apr. 17, 1804
	Feb.	Sophia W. Starbuck, Worcester co., Mass.,	June, 1812
	May 18,	Dr. David Oliver, Belpre, native.....	1792
1793,	May 20,	Peyton S. Symmes, Sussex co., N. J.....	Nov. 1793
	Mar. 1,	Owen T. Reeves, Culpepper co., Va.....	Dec 24, 1804
		Francis McCormick, Va.....	1796
	June 30,	Isaac L. Malott, Hagerstown, Md.....	spring, 1797
	Jan. 23,	Jesse Root Grant, near Greensburg, Pa.....	1799
1794,	July 29,	Thomas Corwin, Bourbon co., Ky.....	Sept. 1798
	May 29,	Daniel Gano, Cin., native.....	1794
		Martha Hubbell.....	1805
	Sept. 22,	Elizabeth T. Templeton, Hagerstown, Md.....	1795
		Sacket Reynolds, Mason co., Ky.....	Sept. 1805
1795,	Dec. 15,	Levi Buckingham, Sycamore tp., native.....	1795
	Mar. 28,	Peter S. Bush, Ky., opposite N. Bend...	1795
	Mar. 31,	J. K. Witherby, Thetford, Vt.....	Nov. 20, 1806
1796,		Daniel Cameron, Hamilton co., native.....	1796
1797,	June 9,	Davis Embree, Pa.....	July 3, 1811
	Aug.	Eliza Yeatman, native.....	1796
1798,	April	Henry Debolt, native.....	1798
	June 28,	Gershom S. Craven, Salem co., N. Y.....	July 2, 1805
	Sept. 5,	Rancil A. Madison, Saratoga co., N. Y.....	Fall, 1811
1799,		Catharine Perry Irons, Salem, N. J.....	July 2, 1803
	Apr. 19,	J. W. Mason, Baltimore, Md.....	June, 1804
1800,	May 23,	David A. Hartzell, Bedford co., Va.....	Nov. 1804
	Jan. 1,	Maj. Ezra Webb, Cuyahoga co., N. Y....	June 11, 1811
1801.	Oct. 2,	John H. Ewing, Cin., native.....	1801
	Sept. 6,	Chas F. Helman, Hanover, Pa.....	June 17, 1808
	April 2,	Mary Tatem, Covington, Ky.....	1804
1802,	Dec. 2,	Melancthon S. Wade, Cin., native.....	1802
	Jan. 3,	John W. Coleman, Orange co., Va.....	Jan. 10, 1812
	Apr.	John H. Wood, Phil.....	Nov. 1804
1803,	Sept.	Dr. Wm. Mount, Westmoreland co., Pa....	Apr. 1812
1804,	May 10,	Geo. T. Williamson, Cin., native.....	1804
	July 12,	Rev. Adam Poe, Columbiana co., native.....	1804
		Adaline Lee, Pa.....	Spring, 1812
	Dec.	Amos Conklin, Hamilton co., native.....	1804
1805,	July 8,	Stephen Wade, Cin., Native.....	1805
	Jan. 17,	Stephen W. Reeder, Cin., native.....	1805

1805,	Rev. Elias W. Hoffner, Pa.....	1805
1806, Feb. 6,	Adam N. Riddle, Mill-creek tp., Cin., native.....	1805
	Eliza Ramsey Goeckle, Cin., native	1806
Feb. 6,	John M. Ennis, native.....	1806
1807, Aug. 29,	Joel C. Greene, Pa.....	Dec. 12, 1809
June 1,	David S. Burnet, Cin., native - - -	1807
May 11,	Maria H. Van Matre, Cin., native - - -	1807
1808,	Mary Wellshear, Cin, native - - -	1808
Dec. 26,	Jacob Ridenour, Jr., Colerain, native - -	1808
- Dec. 19,	Sarah A. Caldwell Swearingen, Pittsburg, -	1811
Apr. 11,	Jas. F. Irwin, McKeesport, Pa., - - -	1809
Nov. 18,	Jesse Flinn, Ham. co., native - - -	1808
	Isaac B. Riddle, native, - - -	1808
1809, Dec. 25,	Wm. Piatt, Whitewater T., native - -	1809
Sept. 14,	Martin Bevis, Ham. co., native - - -	1809
1810, Oct. 25,	Preston Lodwick, Cincinnati, native - -	1801
June 4,	Joseph Lamphear, Cincinnati, native - -	1810
Oct.	Wm. M. Bates, Cincinnati, native - -	1811
1811, June 22,	J. McGill Huston, Cincinnati, native - -	1811
Feb. 2,	Wm. L. Simpson, Hamilton co., native -	1811
June 5,	Milton G. Wheeler, Cincinnati, native - -	1811
July 22,	Benj. Higdon, Hamilton co., native - -	1811
-----	Cyrus Cropper, Worcester co., Maryland, June,	1804
-----	Capt. James R. Horrocks, England, -	Apr. 1811
-----	James H. Hughel, - - -	1806
-----	Wm. Lynes, - - -	1009
-----	Wm. Gordon, - - -	1808
-----	Howell Powell, Pa. - - -	Mar. 1811
-----	Miles Williams, N Y. - - -	Dec. 1806
-----	Sam'l Davis, Md., - - -	May 4, 1812
-----	Jonathan Spinning, N. J., - -	Spring, 1802
-----	Matilda Carter, - - -	1806
-----	James Cole, - - -	1808
-----	Sam'l Arthurs, - - -	1798
-----	Richard Mullaly, - - -	Dec. 1799
-----	Col. Thompson Morris, U. S. A. Phil., -	1806
-----	Mary B. Duun, - - -	-----
-----	Sarah Whetstone Lewis, - - -	-----
-----	Humphrey Howe Leavitt, Judge U. S. Court,	1776

Roll of Members.

CLASS OF 1812.

Allen, Rachel	Feb. 7, 1797, Mont'ry co. Ind., native	1804
Adams, William A.	1800, Boston, Mass.,	1804
Allen, Elizabeth		
Anderson, Ferguson	14 June, 1797, Cin., native	1798
Arnold, Anna M.	1809, Cin., native	1809
Athearn, Jane	Nov. 1, 1809, Cin., native	1809
Auter, Thomas	Somerset co., N. Y.	1801
Ayers, Nancy	18 Jan.	1794
Avey, Prudence	25 Jan., Clermont co., native	1808
Babb, Noah	13 Nov. 1794, Hampshire co., Va.	Ap. 1803
Badgely, Wm. W.	June, 1792, Lexington, Ky.	Jan. 1796
Bassett, Rev. A. H.	July 1, 1809, Mass.,	1810
Bates, Joseph	26 Jan. 1808 Mill C. T. native	1809
Baxter, Mrs. Mary Ann		
Berry, Amelia Looker	26 June, 1811, Ham. co.,	1811
Bernard, Abigail	14 Jan. 1802, Cin., native	1802
Betts, Isaac	13 Apr. 1809, Cin., native	1809
Bonnell, Ben. (Harrison)	Essex co., N. J.	1805
Boring, Jane Buchanan	1779, Clermont co., native	1789
Brasher, Robert C.		1805
Bramble, A. M.	5 June, 1790, Pa.,	
Broadwell, Mahlon L.	22 June, 1806, Mt. Carmel, native	1806
Browne, Cyrus	28 Feb. 1799, Springfield, native	1788
Brown, Aaron	Brownsville, Pa.,	Apr. 17, 1805
Brown, Capt. John W.	Feb. 1810, State line, Cin.,	1811
Brown, Thomas M.	6 Feb. 1806, Newtown, native	1806

Brown, Jane Robinson	1800, Syc. T. native	1800
Bryson, Ann K. (Martin)		
Buchanan, Rob't	15 Jan. 1797, Western Pa.	Aug. 1811
Buchanan, Henry	24 June, 1802, Bourbon co., Ky.	1808
Bufort, E. S. M.	13 May, 1793, native	1793
Burnet, Mary Gano	1 June, 1807, 6th & main, native	1807
Burns, Francis	8 Oct. 1800, Mill C. T. native	1800
Burt, Andrew Gano	21 May, 1810, Cin., native	1810
Baxter Jane		
Caldwell, John Day	Dec. 28, 1816, Zanesville,	1816
Caldwell, John Darragh	Mar. 23, 1812, Zanesville,	1812
Caldwell, John Watson	Mar. 30, 1809, Franklin,	1809
Campbell, Welland	Oct. 27, 1811, Mill C. T., native	1811
Cameron, Duncan	Dec. 10, 1786, Orange co., N. Y.,	Dec. 1803
Carnes, Adolphus	Hamilton co., native	1810
Carpenter, Mrs. Mary		
Carroll, David	4 Dec. 1800, Somerset co., N. J.	Jun. 1806
Carroll, Nancy H.	1809, Ham. co., native	1809
Cary, Freeman G.	1810, head of Main st. Cin., native	1810
Casseday, Mrs. Mary	29 Sept 1808, Clermont co., native	1808
Centre, Ira S.	May 7, 1803, Cayuga co., N. Y.,	May, 1807
Cilly, Bradbury	Rockingham co. N. H.	Oct. 1802
Clark, Jeremiah M.	Feb. 20, 1801, Somerset co., N. J.	1810
Clason, Selina M.	1806, near Oxford, O., native	1806
Collard, Rev. Isaac	June 20th, 1794, N. Y. City,	June 11, 1811
Compton, Abraham	1796, Limestone Ky. to Cin.,	1796
Conklin, Rebecca	N. Jersey to Cincinnati,	1802
Cooper, Joseph	Nov. 15, 1809, Mill-creek tp., native	1809
Cornelius, Lucy A.	Sept. 18, 1811, Marshall co., Va.	
	Pickaway in	1812
Coppin, Jos.	April 1791, Norwich, Eng.,	Dec. 16, 1805
Corbly, Mrs. Mary	Sept. 6, 1797, Redstone, Pa.	
Cornell, Geo. R.	Dec. 27, 1805,	1812
Corry, Wm. McM.	Jan. 16, 1811, Hamilton co., native	1811
Covert, Jos. Benham	February 6, near Lebanon, native	1798
Cox, Richard, Sr.	Sept. 2, 1809, Green tp., native	1809
Crane, Mary Ann	1810, native, 1810,	1810
Crary, Silas	1 Aug. 1803, Vermont,	Oct. 10, 1806
Crary, Samuel	15 Nov. 1806, Cin., native	1806

Crookshank, Dr. E.		
Crow, Dr. A. T.		1804
Cobb, Mary Hayden		
Cunning, James	5 Oct. 1805, Curlington, N. J.,	1811
Cunningham, James F.	9 Sept. 1810, Syc. T. native	1810
Curtis, Walter M.	20 Nov. 1792, Litchfield, Ct.,	1 Nov. 1793
Curry, James	28 Feb. 1783, London co., Va.,	spring, 1809
Cullen, Lydia	29 Feb. 1809,	spring, 1812
Cutter, Abijah B.	11 Dec. 1803, Cin., native	1903
Cummins, A. L.	4 June, 1812, Warren co., native	1812
Davis, Eliz. G.	Mar. 15, 1805,	1807
Daily, Louis D.	1801, N. J.,	June, 1812
Dair, Juliana M.	1808, Cin., native	1808
Davis, Sarah J. M.	10 Sept. 1800, Cin.,	1811
Day, Berry	11 Apr. 1806, Anderson T., native	1806
Dean, Lucinda	10 Aug. 1792, Chenango, N. Y.,	Dec. 1805
Debolt, M. B.	Jan. 1808, native	1808
Degroot, Ana Maria	18 Dec. 1806, N. Y. City,	spring, 1812
Delaplaine, Mrs. Julia	11 May, Storrs T. native	1801
Demoret, Samuel B.	8 July, 1798, Cin., native	1798
Dennis, John W.	11 Feb. 1808, Gloucester. N. J.,	June, 1812
Dennis, Mrs. Lydia	March, 1842, Nantucket,	16 June, 1812
Dill, James	Dec. 3, 1802, Mill C. T., native	1802
Diehl, Mary	near Lexington, Ky.,	
Dodson, Wm. B.	Jan. 1787, Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 1795
Dodson, Deborah	Jan 3, 1807, Nantucket,	Nov. 1811
Douglass, Margaret	Oct. 29, 1802, Cin., native	1802
Dodson, Catharine	June 1, 1790, Fred'k co., Md.	1806
Duncan, William A.	October 1, 1798,	Dec. 1, 1805
Dutton, James M.	July 23, 1801, Loudon co. Va.,	Dec. 25, 1805
Dumont, Richard	Dec. 23, 1789, Somerset co. N. Y.,	May, 1810
Earhart, Henry S.	Feb. 17, 1800, Ham. co., native,	1800
Edwards, Wm.	1802, N. J.,	May 10, 1805
Ernst, H. Morris	Jan. 2, 1802, Germany,	Aug. 1805
Ernst, Sarah Ann McD.	Feb. 2, 1808, Cin., native,	1808
Este, David K.	Oct. 21, 1785, Morris t., N. J.,	May 29, 1809
Evans, James	Nov. 1807, Warren co., native,	1807
Ewing, Jane Naicissa	Aug. 6, 1808, Cin., native,	1808
Fagin, Lewis	June 6, 1806, Clermont co., native,	1806

Fee, Enos L.	Nov. 28, 1807, Clermont co., native,	1807
Ferris, Wm. J.	Jan 5, 1806, Columbia, native,	1806
Finch, Henry Harris	June 14, 1798, Chenango, N. Y.	1806
Finton, Wm.	Oct. 25, 1797, Dauphin co., Pa.	1808
Fisher, Hon. David	Dec. 3, 1794, Somerset co., Pa. to Cler.	1790
Fosdick, Samuel	Mar. 21, 1801 N. London co.,	Oct. 28, 1081
Fugate, Thomas		
Garven, Leonard	Butler co., Sept. 24, 1789, near Salisbury, O.	
Garrison, Sarah F. (Lewis)	native	1807
Gerard, David	Aug. 26, Harrison, N. Bend, native,	1798
Gerard, John H.	Feb. 13, 1802, Anderson tp. native,	1802
Gerard, Mrs. Sarah	Sept. 16, 1802, Whitewater tp. native,	1802
Gilbert, Lucy E.	Jan. 1, 1804, Belpre, native,	1804
Gillespie, Sarah (Brown)	Feb. 17, 1788, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Jan. 10, 1790
Gillespie, John W.	Oct. 13, 1802, Warren co.,	1802
Gladden, Rebecca	1796, Centre co., Pa.	1804
Glisson, Oliver S. (navy)	Jan. 18, 1810, Ham. co., native,	1810
Gordon, Maj. David	June 8, 1807, New York,	1811
Gordon, Jonathan B.	Oct. 30, 1802, Monmouth co., N.J.,	May 15, 1810
Goshorn, Nicholas	Jan. 5, 1801, Pa.,	May, 1807
Goshorn, Lorenia (Cutter)	Dec. 9, 1805, Cin., native,	1805
Green, Caleb B.	1808, New York City,	July 4, 1812
Green, Richard H.	Nov. 25, 1809, Marietta, O., native,	1809
Green, Lewis H.	Marietta, Jan. 8, 1812, Morgantown, Va.,	Sept. 1812
Hand, David	May 14, 1779, Cape May, N. J.	Nov. 1805
Haddix, N.	Feb. 6, 1806, near Dayton, native,	1806
Harrah, Hannah Dunseth	May 20, 1806, Cin., native,	1806
Harrell, Nathan	Aug. 24, 1798, near Winchester, Va.	May, 1806
Harris, Flavia	Orange co., Mass.	Dec. 15, 1806
Harrison, Margaretta	Va.	1806
Harrison, Francis		
Hart, Rebecca		
Hart, Nancy		
Hathaway, Henry	Mar. 14, 1804, Maine,	Dec. 1810
Hawkins, Ezekiel C.	May 27, 1808, Baltimore, Mo.	May 1811
Hays, Walter	Oct. 1790, Chester co., Pa.	1804
Helman, Belmina	Apr. 8, 1803, York co., Pa.	June 1811
Hendrick, Catharine R.	July 14, 1797, Brush Run, W. Va.	1803
Higgins, John	Sept. 1810, Miami tp., native,	1810

Hoffner, Jacob	Aug. 4, 1799, Mercersberg, Pa.	Oct 15, 1805
Hopkins, Franklin	Mar. 30, 1810, Waynesville, native	1810
Hopple, Joseph	Feb. 4, 1808, Cin., native,	1808
Hopper, Sarah Conkling	Sept. 24, 1808, Columbia tp.	1808
Hoge, Theudas	Dec. 14, 1810, Belmont co.,	1810
Horrocks, John	1804, England,	July 1812
Householder, John	1794, Pittsburg, Pa. to Chillicothe	1806
Hubbell, Sampson H.	Apr. 6, 1808, Clark co., O. native,	1808
Hubbell, E. S.	Apr. 19, 1810, Ham. co., native,	1810
Hubbell, Miss Mary S.	Dec. 14, 1811, Ham. co., native,	1811
Huff, John	Lucerne co., Pa.	1812
Huston, David	May 11, 1809, Cin., native,	1809
Hukill, Johnson	Nov. 8, 1801, Wheeling, Va.	1805
Hukill, Sarah	Sept. 1797, N. H.	1807
Huston, James S.	July 4, 1807, Ham. co., native,	1807
Hunt, Jesse	Jan. 1787, Warren co., N. J.	1806
Hunt, Edward	Oct. 1799, Huntington co., N. J.	1806
Hunt, Dr. S. P.	June 4, 1802, Connellsville, Pa.	1811
Hughey, Mrs. Adeline		
Hoon, Mrs. Isabella	W. Va.	1811
Jackson, John	Nov. 8, 1806, Cin., native,	1806
Jackson, Leroy	June 30, 1797, Culpepper co., Va.	
		Spring, 1812
Johnston, Rob't F.		
Job, Hannah		
Jones, Benjamin V.	Apr. 4, 1806, Green co., Pa.	Feb. 4, 1810
Jones, Thos. C.	Feb. 12, 1811, Columbia, native,	1811
Joslin, Louisa	Sept. 19, 1802, Bridgetown, N. J.	1806
Justice, Mrs. Susan	Jan. 15, 1797, Nantucket,	Nov. 20, 1811
Kamp, Mrs. Louisa B.		
Karshner, Mrs. Charlotte	W. 1810, Cin., native,	1810
Kennedy, Thos. D.	Aug. 6, 1795, Cin., native,	1795
King, James C.	July 22, 1784, Prince William co., Va.	1803
Langden, James D.	June 13, 1792, Vt.,	1806
Lathrop, Mrs. Mary M.		1810
Ladley, S. Wells	Dec. 10, 1790, Montgom'y co., native,	1790
Lane, John	Jan. 27, 1793, Somerset co., N. J.	1798
Langdon, Charles	July 6, 1801, Vermont.	1806
Larsh, Thos. Jefferson	Sept. 20, 1809, Preble co.,	1809

Leatherby, Mrs. Rebecca S.	Sept. 11, 1810, Millcreek tp. native,	1810
Leese, Manuel J.	Nov. 16, 1811, St. Clairsville, O. native,	1811
Lemaire, Mrs. Francis	Jan. 1795, Switzerland,	1810
Lewis, Charlotte G.	Sept. 9, 1802, Cin., native,	1802
L'Hommedieu, S. S.	Jan. 5, 1806, Sag Harbor, N. Y. Oct 10, 1810	
Lingo, Caleb	Dec. 1810, Cin., native	1810
Lingo, Beauchamp	no record.	
Lingo, William	no record.	
Littell, Wm. M.		
Lodwick, Lyle	Nov. 23, 1804, Adams co., O. native,	1804
Looker, Mrs. Rachel H.		
Luckey, Griffin	June 19, 1791, Washington co., Pa.	
	Apr. 1798	
Ludlow, John	Dec. 10, 1795, Millcreek T., native,	1795
Lynch, Rev. Thos.	Brookville, Ind.	
McCullough, J. M.	Ham. co., native,	Dec. 1811
McConnell, Wm Oliver		1811
McFarland, Isaac	Oct. 5, 1802, Franklin co., Pa.	Apr. 1806
McDowell, Wm. S.	Nov. 5, 1811, Cin., native,	1811
McMakin, John	Apr. 1804, England,	Apr. 10, 1810
McMakin, Mrs. Rebecca B.	Feb. 14, 1812, Ham. co., native,	1812
McIntosh, E. S.	May 23, 1793, Marietta, native,	1793
McMakin, Wm.	July 19, 1802, Liverpool, Eng.	Ap. 10, 1810
McCullough, Thos. R.	Aug. 1791, Columbia, native,	1791
McCord, James C.	Jan. 8, 1800, Rockbridge, Va.	1805
McKinstry, Catharine	Jan. 1, 1810, N. J.	
Maxwell, Wm.	Centerville, Mt'gy co O. Cin. 1794, nat	1794
Mahon, Hamilton		
Manning, Samuel	Nov. 10, 1810, Lebanon, O., native,	1810
Mansfield, Ed. D.	1801, New Haven, Conn., Cin.,	1805
Morton, Richard A.	Carthage, July 8, 1800, Buckinghamshire, England, Sept. 1809	
Marsh, Isaac J.		
Martin, Margaretta	1806, Cin., native,	1806
Maxwell, James W.	May 9, 1790, Fayette co., Ky.	1808
Maynard, Anson W.	Oct. 19, 1784, Westboro, Mass. Jan. 6 1812	
Miller, David M.	Nov. 11, 1792, Columbia, native,	1792
Minshall, Rob't		1809
Mills, John	Dec. 2, 1795, Marietta, native,	1795

Mills, John	Springfield tp., native,	1807
Moufort, Rev. Jos. G.	Dec. 9, 1810, Warren co., native,	1810
Moody, Wm.	Mar. 17, 1790, Cin., native,	1790
Moore, Judge Rob't,	Aug. 17, 1803 Green tp., native,	1808
Moore, Wm.	June 22, 1791, Belfast, Ireland, Apr. 1,	1800
Moore, Alfred L.	(Newark,) Aug. 20, 1802, Balt., Sept. 11,	1811
Morris, Louisa E.	Jan. 17, 1811, Mt. Vernon, native,	1811
Morris, Rev. B. F.	Aug. 18, 1810, Bethel, Clermont co.,	native, 1810
Morrison, Thos., Dayton,	Aug. 9, 1792, Lycoming co. Pa., Spring	1796
Morse, Marcellus J	Marietta, May 25, 1812, native,	1812
Mullaley, Mrs. Jane	1795, Washington co., Pa.	1811
Mulford, Mrs. Amanda F.	Aug. 22, 1807, Cin., native,	1807
Miner, John L.	Mar. 8, 1810, Madison co. native,	1810
Murphy, Wm.	March, 1765, Frederick co., Md.	1811
Myer, Andrew	July 27, 1799, London co., Va.	1803
Myers, Charles		1809
Morton, Wheatly		1802
Mixon, Samuel	Marietta, June 27, 1793, Bedford co.,	Pa., Spring 1795
Nye, Ichabod H.	Aug. 27, 1807, Marietta, native,	1807
Orr, Wm. M.	Oct. 10, 1795, N. J.,	Dec. 24, 1806
Orr, James	April, 1796, Va.	Apr. 1799
Paine, James G.	April 10, 1795, N. Y. City,	1806
Patterson, Mrs. And.	Mar. 22, 1803, Md.	June, 1811
Pendery, Ludlow	Aug. 21, 1807, Spridgfield tp. native,	1807
Perrine, Jos. A.	Dec. 23, 1809, Clermont co., native,	1809
Perkins, John S.	Dec. 19, 1810, Xenia, Ohio, native,	1810
Perry, Louisa	May 16, 1803, Virginia.	
Perry, Lydia Paddock	1793, Nantucket,	1811
Phillips, R. C.	Dec. 25, 1811, Columbianna co., nat.	1811
Phares, Pamela L.	Nov. 9, 1793, Galloway, N. Y., July 14,	1805
Piatt, Daniel S.	March 12, 1811, Ham. co., native,	1811
Pierce, Elijah	Oct. 15, 1784, Virginia,	March 1, 1795
Pierson, William	Dec. 26, 1789, Essex co., N. J., April,	1800
Porter, Thos.	Marietta, Nov. 1, 1800, native,	1800
Powell, Howell	Pennsylvania,	March, 1812
Potter, A., Hamilton,	March 31, 1809, Butler co.,	March, 1812
Price, Rees E.	Aug. 12, 1795,	June 1, 1807

Price, Geo. W.		
Price, Elizabeth Langdon		
Pugh, Achilles.	Chester co., Pa., to Cadiz, O.,	May 28, 1809
Pummill, Wm.	May 11, 1807, Ross co., O., native,	1807
Putnam, Wm. Pitt Marietta,	Apr. 2, 1792. Farmers Castle, native.	1792
Putnam, Wm. R.	Marietta, June 13, 1712. native,	1812
Putnam, Hanna. M.	Marietta, Dec. 27, 1811, native,	1811
Putnam, David,	Harmar, May 17, 1808, Harmar, native,	1808
Putnam, Rowena,	Marietta, Aug. 12, 1802, native,	1802
Purcell, Mary	Sept. 10, 1803, Pennsylvania.	1810
Ramsay, Mrs. Eliza F.	Fairmount, 1808,	1809
Reagin, Reason	Oct. 14, 1787, South Carolina.	1805
Reeder, Eden Burrows	March 16, 1808. Cincinnati, native,	1808
Reeder, Nathaniel	May 4, 1810, Cincinnati, native,	1810
Reeder, Joseph A.	1797, Columbia, native,	1797
Reeder, Mrs. Olive L.	April 13, 1784, Orange co., Vt., Dec.,	1806
Reynolds, Elizabeth	1797, Cincinnati, native.	1797
Rice, Julia	July 28, 1810, Montpelier, Vt.	1811
Rice, Geo. Whitfield	Oct. 26, 1810, Cincinnati,	1808
Richardson, Martha	Sept. 10, 1797, Butler co., native,	1767
Robinson, Lorenzo Dow	Feb. 21, 1811, Springfield tp., native.	1811
Rogers, Henry	Cummins ville, 1806, Fayette co., Pa.	1806
Ross, Charles	April, 1809, Cincinnati, native,	1809
Ross, Jos. S.	March 5, 1803, Brunswick, N.J., May 7,	1806
Ross, Rhoda M.	March 31, 1807, Warren co., O., native,	1807
Ross, Ezekiel	Sept. 27, 1798, Elizabetht'n, N.J., Sp'g	1806
Ross, M. B.	Aug., 1806, Warren co., native,	1806
Ross, Joseph	June 7, 1801, Pennsylvania,	1810
Ross, Mrs. Diodema	Perry, March 2, 1808, Marietta, O., native.	1808
Ross, John	Jan. 12, 1808, New Jersey, June,	1812
Ryan, Elizabeth S.	Washington county, Pa.	1806
Salmon, Jeremiah	1797, Pennsylvania,	1812
Sampson, James	Feb. 5, 1794, Columbia, native,	1794
Sample, F. T.	Lafayette.	
Sanders, Isaac T.		
Sanders, David A.	Oct. 8, 1803, Xenia, native,	1803
Schell, Jonas	Pennsylvania,	June, 1805
Schooley, Stephen	May 13, 1795, Hamilton co., native,	1795
Sedam, Henry F.	July 18, 1804. Cincinnati, native,	1804

Sedam, David Zeigler	Dec., 1805, Cincinnati, native,	1805
Settle, M. B.	March 24, 1801, Mercer co., Pa.	1803
Shaw, A. B.	Sept. 2, 1804, Bucks co., Pa.,	June, 1807
Shaw, Martha	June, 1804, Bucks co., Pa.,	1805
Sherer, John		
Silver, Thos. J.	Sept. 25, 1802, N. Bend. native,	1802
Simpson, Thomas	Nov. 9, 1795, Campbell co., Ky.,	Mar., 1805
Slough, Martin	Pennsylvania,	2804
Slough, Mrs. Mary Potter	Nov., 1804, Belmont co., native,	1804
Smith, Henry R.	England,	May 21, 1811
Smith, Mrs. Sarah (Patterson)	Westmoreland co., Pa.,	April, 1810
Smith, Mrs. Mary G.	May 11, 1810, Cincinnati, native,	1810
Sloop, Jacob	Aug. 15, 1798, Red Stone, Pa.,	May, 1803
Snodgrass, Joseph Irwin	March 11, 1803, Greene co., native,	1808
Snyder, Susan	March 14, 1812, Brown co., native,	1812
Spencer, Henry E.	Columbia, native.	June 13, 1807
Sprong, Cornelius	March 15, 1802, Millcreek tp., native,	1802
Stanford, Elizabeth D.	Feb. 13, 1806, Walnut Hills, native,	1806
Staebler, Mary S.	May 10, 1806, White Plains,	April, 1812
Stewart, Laura	Nov. 3, 1810, native,	1810
Stone, Col. Aug'stus, Marietta,	July 23, 1780, Rutland, Mass.,	1790
Stout, Henry D.	Dayton, 1807, Somerset co., N. J.	1811
Stone, Charlotte L.	Marietta, Jan. 10, 1798, Belpre, native.	1793
Stone, Benj. F.	Feb. 22, 1782, Massachusetts,	1790
Strong, Mrs. Submit R.	Feb. 1, 1785, Middle own, Conn.	1798
Strong, Zebulon	Sept. 7, 1778, Orange co, Vt.,	Dec. 12, 1806
Swearingen, Sam'l Goodale	Palestine, Ill., Jan. 8, 1807, near Lan-	
	caster, native,	1807
Sweney, John	Mt. Washington, 1795, Mason co., Ky.,	Spring 1799
Stratton, Wm. Perry	Dec. 13, 1807, Franklin, O., to Cincin-	
	nati, Dec. 24, 1807	
Swift, Ab.		
Smith, Amanda Huston		
Scudder, Lizzie		
Taylor, William	Lafayette, Ind.	
Taylor, Jason	Sidney, O.	1812
Thompson, Maria	March 20, 1801, native,	1801
Thompson, James	June 1, 1801, Big Prairie, O., native,	1801
Thornton, Joseph	Virginia,	May, 1812

Tibbetts, Earl T.	Feb. 11, 1808,	1811
Townsley, Alex.	Cedarville, July, 1788, Cumberland co., Pa.,	1801
Turner, Maria Morris	Jan. 10, 1803, Philadelphia,	1806
Turpin, E. S.	May 30, 1808, Campbell co., Ky.	1810
Vattier, Dr. John Loring	native, Cincinnati,	Oct. 31, 1808
Vickroy, Mrs. Catharine S.	March 30, 1788, Alleghany co., Pa.,	1802
Van Emon, Sam'l	Sept. 11, 1809, Trumbull co., native,	1809
Walker, Ezekiel	Feb. 9, 1802, Cincinnati, native,	1802
Webb, Ferdinand	June 15, 1807.	
Walker, Caleb Swan.	N. Richmond, Aug. 24, 1794, N. H.,	Dec. 12, 1801
West, Sam'l	Milford, 1781, Pennsylvania,	Marietta, 1801
Whetstone, John	Oct. 25, 1788, ne'r Redstone, Pa.,	Dec. 1792
White, G. G.	1792, Buffalo, W. Va.	Spring 1797
Whiteman, Benj. B.	Dec. 13, 1810, Green co., native,	1810
Willard, Ann Hurdus	England,	1806
Williams, Mrs. Maria Mills	Nov. 13, 1799, Millcreek tp., native.	1799
Williams, James P.	Jan. 29, 1804, Hampshire co., Va.,	Nov. 1807
Williams, Isaac P.	June 13, 1807, Montg'y co., O., native,	1807
Williams, Eliza	Feb. 9. 1809.	
Williams, Mrs. Drusilla C.	Feb. 6, 1794, native,	1794
Williams, Milo G.	April 10, 1804, Cincinnati, native,	1804
Williams, Geo. W.	Feb. 22, 1808, Cincinnati, native,	1808
Wheeler, David Tichnor	Feb. 7, 1803, Cincinnati, native.	1803
Williamson, Sophia B.	Oct. 23, 1798, Cincinnati, native.	1798
Williamson, Mrs. Elizabeth		1804
Wicker, Elizabeth	no record.	
Wilson, Pollock	1804, Butler co., native,	1804
Wilson, Phoebe M. (Cutler)	Nov. 5, 1802, Hamilton co., native,	1802
Winton, Mrs. Mary A.		
Wood, James R.	Oct. 6, 1809, Prince Williams co., Va.	Spring 1812
Wood, Elizabeth	March, 1799, Prince Williams co., Va.	to Washington co. 1811
Wood, Emma E.	1809, Winchester, Va.,	April, 1810
Wood, Lucinda	Oct. 1810, Butler co., native,	1810
Woodrow, David Trimble	June 19. 1812, Hillsboro, O., native,	1812
Woodruff, Elizabeth	Sept. 24, 1798, Donegal, Pa.,	Apr. 10, 1812
Wozencraft, J. J.	Aug. 6, 1807, Cincinnati, native,	1807
Wrig Smithson E.	1807, Belmont co., native,	1807

Wright, James F. (printer)	Oct. 12, 1807, Scioto co., native,	1807
Yeatman, Thos. Henry	July 8, 1865, Cincinnati, native,	1805
Yeatman, Elizab'h Hartzell	July 11, 1807, Montg'y co. O., native,	1807
Yost, Isaac S.		1812
Zimmenld, Eliskem,	Nov. 19, 1805, Lincoln co., Ga.,	1806



In December, 1872, the Constitution was amended so as to provide—on payment of two dollars—that those in Ohio on or before the 4th of July, 1815, might become members of Class No. 2.

Roll of Members.

CLASS OF 1815.

Burgoyne, John
Bogart, Abraham
Cox, Mary Hand
Coolidge, John K.
Decamp, Hiram
Decamp, Elizabeth
Decamp, Joseph
Decamp, Mrs. Maria
Folger, Peter B.
Hand, Linus
Hathaway, Henry
Harris, Eliza
Langdon, James D.
Merrill, Wm. Stanley

Mills, David
Marsh, Elbert
Moore, Richard B.
Moores, Henry F.
Morris, W. H.
Phillips, Wm.
Phillips, Mrs. Marg't Kautz
Rambo, Francis
Robb, Elizabeth D.
Smith, Robt.
Smith, Amanda Huston
Scudder, Lizzie
Wheeler, Aquila, Baltimore co.,
Md., May 1, 1799, to Ohio, 1815

RE-UNION

—OF—

PIONEERS OF THE MIAMI VALLEY

—AT—

NATIONAL SOLDIERS HOME, DAYTON, O.

10th September, 1873.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE JOSEPH COX, of Cincinnati.

RECEPTION ADDRESSES BY—

HON. L. B. GUNCKEL,

JUDGE R. S. HART,

JUDGE D. K. ESTE, Pres't Cin. Pioneers.

ELDER W. P. STRATTON, Chaplain “

GOV. E. F. NOYES.

REPORTED BY THE DAYTON JOURNAL.

PIONEERS OF THE MIAMI VALLEY

RE-UNION AT THE SOLDIERS HOME.

Anniversary of Perry's Victory, September 10, 1873.

LARGE DELEGATION FROM CINCINNATI.

A DAY OF ENJOYMENT—HIGHLY INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Report of the Dayton Journal, Sept. 10th, 1873.

The Pioneers' Reunion at the Soldiers' Home yesterday, was one of the notable events of the period. On no other occasion of the kind have so many of the early settlers in this section of the State been brought face to face for the enjoyments of social life. Cincinnati sent a representation numbering two hundred or more, while Butler, Warren, Montgomery and Darke contributed their quota of early settlers to make up the grand aggregate.

The Hamilton county pioneers came up in a special train on the C. H. & D., which the company had tendered free of expense to the excursion party. The train reached the Third street crossing about ten o'clock, and were received by Henry L. Brown, Robert W. Steele and

others, on the part of the Pioneer Association of Montgomery county. Leaving the train at the crossing, the Cincinnati party took the cars of the Third street railway, which were in waiting, and proceeded at once to the Home via the Home Avenue railway.

At 11:30 the pioneers assembled at the Chapel of the Home, which was densely crowded. John D. Caldwell, Esq., of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Hamilton County Pioneer Association, called the meeting to order. Judge D. K. Este, of Cincinnati, a pioneer of 83 years, whose first wife was a daughter of Gen. W. H. Harrison, was chosen Chairman, and Robert W. Steele, of Dayton, and John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Secretaries. Mr. Caldwell took

charge of the meeting and announced the various exercises as indicated by the programme. His promptness in bringing forward at the right time and without delay the various speakers in order, added much to the interest of the occasion. There was no flagging or hesitation, and every moment of time was appropriately occupied.

Before the organization, the audience joined in singing "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow," to the tune of Old Hundred, which is inseparably connected with the words. Then followed the invocation by Rev. D. Winters, Chaplain of the Montgomery County Pioneer Association.

After the election of officers, Hon. L. B. Gunckel, Resident Manager, made a short and felicitous address of welcome on behalf of the Home.

WELCOME BY MANAGER GUNCKEL.

It happens that I am the oldest person officially connected with the Soldiers' Home who was born in this county, and for that reason have been selected to welcome the pioneers of Hamilton, Butler, Darke and Montgomery. The veterans of the Home, now numbering near two thousand, like all soldiers and gentlemen (the veterans are both), respect old age—especially honorable old age, such as they know yours to be. They know full well the privations and sufferings, the courage, industry and economy of the pioneer men and women which have been required to make the Miami Valley what it is—the most beautiful in the world. They respect, honor, love you, and instruct me to make the welcome as strong and as hearty as words can make it, and I don't know how I can do it better than to say, our welcome is of the real old-fashioned kind. It is not without reason that older people complain that modern politeness is formal, cold and heartless, and fashionable welcomes too often mere lip service. So I repeat, we mean ours to be an old-fashioned welcome. One which comes from the heart, and shows itself in the hearty grip of the hand—such shakes as made old General Harrison, in 1840, wish he had no hands at all! We want our welcome to be just such as would have been extended to you, at this very place, sixty years ago—the latch string of the log cabin is out—a place for you around the open log fire, and an invitation

to share the corn-dodger and hard cider. So we gladly extend you the freedom and hospitality of the Soldiers' Home.

But before closing, I beg to introduce a few of our "boys in blue"—the oldest 95, and the youngest—"the child of the regiment"—only 48! They are veterans of the war of 1812. By the original act establishing these Homes, such soldiers only were admissible as had been disabled in the War of the Rebellion. But it seemed so unjust to exclude those who had fought and been disabled under General Jackson in the South, under General Harrison in the Northwest and under General Scott in Mexico, that Congress amended the act and admitted these noble old veterans in the same terms as the others. Their history is remarkable. Some of them have distinguished themselves in European as well as American wars. One was in thirty one general engagements, and wounded five times; another in twenty-five general engagements and never received even a scratch; another went through twenty-one battles unharmed, but only to be wounded at Fort Donaldson. One entered the French service when twelve years old; another at his birth. His father was a French soldier; he was born in camp, at once entered on the army rolls—but whether with or without "back pay." I can't say.

OLD SOLDIERS'.

This was a very interesting feature of the occasion, and as the old soldiers were presented they were received with hearty applause.

Benj. Lereaux, aged 94, served in the war of 1812, and fought at Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg and Chippewa.

Thomas Maddox, aged 95, a volunteer of 1812, was at the defence of Baltimore.

Ira Anderson, 82, a veteran of 1812.

Amen Clark, 78, a veteran of 1812.

John Manz, 78, enlisted in the French army as a bugler at the age of 12; was bugler for Napoleon's body guard at Waterloo, and was taken prisoner. Afterwards served for 17 years in the army of Holland; emigrated to the United States in 1850, and served two years in the war of the rebellion; was discharged on account of the loss of his eyesight.

Adolph Grimm, aged 87, fought in the battles of Leipsic, Waterloo and Katzbach, and served two years in the American army.

Edward Milton, aged 75, was 43 years in military service, and 40 years a non-commissioned officer. Served under General Harney in the Seminole war, and helped to capture Wild Cat, the Seminole chief. Was with Captain Bonneville in his Rocky Mountains explorations.

Benning Wentworth, who weighs almost 300, was pleasantly introduced as the child of the regiment. He is only 48, and served with credit through the war of the rebellion.

Charles Schaffter, 63 years, was born a soldier with the French army in the field. His name was entered on the army roll on the day of his birth, and he received the regular pay, rations and clothing allotted to the adult soldier. He served in the Union army during the continuance of the rebellion.

John W. Bayz, a veteran of only 57 years, served 20 years in the regular army; was in the Florida and Mexican wars, and did a good deal in fighting Indians in the West besides. He was on board the steamer San Francisco with some 400 soldiers when she was wrecked on her voyage to California. He was in 31 engagements and wounded five times.

Edward Kater, 62, served 19 years in the United States Marine Corps, and five years in the regular army, was in the Mexican, Chinese and Florida wars, and served five years in the Union army. He was in 22 engagements.

J. C. Lamb, 47; for 15 years in the navy; served in the Mexican and Chinese wars; under fire in 25 general engagements.

The address of welcome on the part of the Montgomery County Pioneer Association was made by Judge R. S. Hart, as follows:

WELCOME ADDRESS OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PIONEERS BY JUDGE R. S. HART.

I am charged with the duty of greeting you on behalf of the pioneers of Montgomery coun-

ty. I am instructed to greet you with a most cordial and hearty welcome—with an old-fashioned, frontier welcome. If an object of the Pioneer Association was the preservation of the early characteristics of the people of this Valley, I can think of nothing more deserving of being remembered or more worthy of being imitated than the fraternity, good feeling and unrestrained hospitality of our frontier times and people. It is with that old-fashioned, warm, unfeigned, fraternal good feeling that the pioneers of Montgomery county welcome you here to-day.

It is an object of our meeting here to freshen our memories by the recollections of those early days—to recall by our speeches and our conversation memories as sweet as the dreams of childhood. Whatever may be thought or said of that frontier life, those who have lived it well unite with me in testifying, I doubt not, that it was the purest life the enlightened white man ever lived. It realized the Frenchman's proudest dream of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality. The cabin and the hewed log house—the universal dwelling; there were no towering mansions to overwhelm the poor man's domicile, no monied nabobs to lord it over his neighbors.

Brave and hardy men led the way through the gorges of the Alleghenies, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife were the terror of the women and children down to 1815. But the men of 1812 broke the red man's power, and from that date peace and plenty reigned. The forests became the white man's hunting ground, yielding him abundance of game, whilst the virgin soil covered his table with an overflowing abundance. True, there were no roads but mud roads, and our school houses and churches were of logs; but many a bright boy and bonnie lassie gained the rudiments of an English education in the former, while pure men worshipped in the latter. Our mothers spun the yarn for our linsey wolsey, and we were happy in our home-spun.

Whether the great change that has followed is for the best, time will tell; but so it is, the days referred to will constitute a green spot in our memories while memory endures.

But we were charged to be brief. May you, our guests, with the pioneers of Montgomery county who greet you, live many a year to enjoy the blessing of the most enlightened and advanced civilization the world has ever seen.

RESPONSE BY JUDGE ESTE.

Judge Este, President of the meeting, made a brief address in which he warmly thanked the assembly for the honor conferred upon him. He spoke of the occasion, the place of meeting, the nature of

it and the anniversary which was commemorated, as adding to the interest of the assemblage. He spoke of Perry's victory over the British fleet in 1813, as one of immense importance. It prepared the way for Gen. Harrison to invade Canada and give him the glorious victory of the Thames. This was a triumph on the water and on the land. But for Perry's great achievement on the lake it would have been impossible for Harrison to make his forward and successful movement. The result of Perry's fight was most inspiring. Gen. Brown took possession of Erie, then followed Chippewa and Landy's Lane. The British Gen. Provoost with 14,000 men thought to regain what they had lost by Perry's triumph. But the victory of the gallant McDonough over the British fleet on Lake Champlain checkmated him. He was repulsed and retreated. And all this was the legitimate fruit of Perry's victory.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the conclusion of Judge Este's speech, Mr. Caldwell proposed three cheers for Perry, Harrison, Scott and McDonough, of Cincinnati, which were given with a will.

Mr. C. then read a resolution of thanks and the award of a medal of Congress in 1820, to Lieut. R. Anderson, of Cincinnati, for gallant conduct in the battle of Lake Erie, and exhibited the silver medal. Mr. Fergus Anderson, of Butler county, a brother of Lieutenant Anderson, was called out and cheered.

Elder W. P. Stratton, the Chaplain of the Hamilton County Pioneer Association, was called for, and responded in a happy vein. He referred to the presence of many venerable men and women who were the depositaries of much of the early history of this section. Twenty years ago the Pioneer Associa-

tion of Hamilton county, was organized. Those who composed it, seeing that with the departure of the aged men and women, the very history of the early times was dying out, urged the old citizens to make a record of the events which, in their own knowledge, had occurred in the settlement of Ohio, and in this way much valuable history had been secured, which would one day be published. The speaker, in a rapid, sketchy style, referred to the improvements of modern days—the palaces on the water and the palace cars on the rail—as in contrast with the facilities for travel which were possessed by the pioneers. He named a number of the families who had first settled in Columbia, five miles above Cincinnati—the Ganos, the Sitases and the Hubbells—with high encomium. He paid a glowing tribute to the character and memory of Col. John Johnston, and then referred to Judge Este as a conspicuous and honored representative of the early days. Coming down to recent times, Mr. Stratton spoke of the war of the rebellion, and of his sending his own son into the field when Sumter was fired on—and of his nephew who had served his country in the field, and suffered four months in the prison pen at Andersonville. He was glad to see in the Soldier's Home, so beautifully located and so complete and munificent in all its provisions, evidence of the regard of the Government for the comfort of the soldier. The Pioneers of Cincinnati were grateful for the invitation which had enabled them to enjoy a day in this beautiful locality.

SPEECH OF GOV. NOYES.

Governor Noyes was then presented, and received with applause. He said he felt under obligations to speak, although he did not come prepared with a word to say. It was a gratification to see so many of those who endured the perils of pioneer life, and who by their labors and

sacrifices had made this valley, once a wilderness, blossom as the rose. He expressed his gratitude to these noble men and women. They and their associates had made Ohio what it was. As the Governor of the State, he warmly and cordially welcomed them on this occasion to the Soldiers' Home. The 2,000 maimed and crippled soldiers, whom he was proud to call his comrades, would thank them for their presence. It is pleasant to the soldier to know that he is appreciated by his fellow citizens.

The Governor hoped that the pioneers would enjoy themselves in this beautiful place. Let them think of the great victory won by Perry in 1813, the anniversary of which we celebrate, and consider the wonderful changes which have been wrought in Ohio since that event—how the treasures with which our mountains were filled had been developed, and from a handful of people the population had grown to the number of nearly three millions. There were men here who, when boys, had witnessed the first settlement of the State made at Marietta. Others remember when the Indians were fishing in our rivers and hunting the buffalo on our plains. When the

"Queen of the West
In her garlands now dressed,
On the banks of the beautiful river,"

was but a mere hamlet in peril from savages, these pioneers were always ready to drive back the assailants and protect their infant settlement.

Again the Governor gave the Pioneers a hearty welcome. He wished them length of days, the prosperity and the happiness best for them in this world, and best for them in the preparation for the world to come.

Governor Noyes at the close was greeted with hearty applause.

'Squire Thompson was announced for a song, and he gave with feeling and effect, the good old song of "Forty Years Ago," which was received with univer-

sal gratification. The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

THE LUNCH IN THE SOLDIERS' DINING HALL.

One of the handsome things which was done with a bounteous and liberal hand was the lunch which was provided by the ladies of the county and the city. The arrangement of the viands upon the tables showed that peculiar good taste for which our ladies are distinguished. The careful thought which had been taken to provide an entertainment which should be creditable to the Pioneer Association here, and gratifying to the guests who were to be entertained, was manifest to every one. So abundant was the provision made that after 720 guests, seated in the hall, had partaken of the entertainment there was enough in reserve to supply as many more. It was spoken of by a number of the Cincinnati pioneers, as the most elegant entertainment for an occasion of the kind, that they had ever attended. The substantial and the luxuries were supplied with a prodigal hand, and a graceful attention to the guests at the table, by the ladies who had that department in charge, was the subject of general remark. Our ladies of Montgomery, were complimented by every one who partook of the entertainment provided by them.

One of the pleasant features of the pioneers' meeting was the presence of so many fine looking women. Those of the old school, with their matronly graces and pleasant faces, were regarded with respect and admiration; and the younger generation who are yet to encounter many of the sorrows of life, through which the elder sisters had passed, charmed the "tyrants" who visited the Home on purpose to gaze upon "fair women and brave men."

After the adjournment for lunch there was a better opportunity than at any previous hour to observe the company

which had assembled at the grounds. In numbers they were thousands. The banks of the lakes, the grotto and various other attractive points were actually crowded with people, while Amusement Hall, the verandahs of the barracks, the dining hall, the library, and the headquarters were full of visitors. Until the time named, the occasion and the number of visitors were scarcely appreciated. The reunion of the Pioneers makes for the Soldiers' Home one of its most distinguished days. There were visitors from Clarke, Green, Darke, Hamilton, Warren, Butler, and Montgomery counties. A more pleasant, agreeable and gratified company never assembled there, and certainly not one which had a better appreciation of the beauty of the place, the courtesy and attention of the Home officers, and of the occasion which had drawn so many pleasant people together.

AN AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE SPECTACLE.

In Amusement Hall, there was a pleasant representation of the labors of the pioneer women, in which the daughters, for amusement, performed the work which their mothers did from necessity. In the early days, the mothers spun the thread and wove the goods which made the clothing for their husbands and children. There is no necessity for doing this now, it is true, for machinery has taken the place of the spinning-wheel and the hand loom, and it is cheaper to buy than to produce the goods at home. Two agreeable young ladies, daughters of 'Squire Thompson, of Johnsville, dressed in the old-fashioned way, were spinning flax upon the old style wheels, while the material upon which they worked was "scutched" just outside the door. At another point on the stage a young lady was playing the piano. The contrast between the occupation of the past and the

present, so far as the ladies were concerned, was thus made plain to every beholder.

While all these scenes were transpiring on the grounds and in the buildings, the fine Band at the Home, stationed in the pagoda on the lawn, enlivened the occasion by their performance of many popular pieces. That band aided in making all entertainments at the Home captivating to the visitors.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

It was late in the afternoon before the visitors had satisfied their curiosity in the inspection of the attractions of the Home, and again assembled in the Chapel. By half-past 4 it was well filled, and after an appropriate invocation by Elder Stratton, Mr. Caldwell introduced Judge Cox, the orator of the day.

JUDGE COX'S ORATION.

Pioneers of Miami Valley:

You have met to-day to celebrate the anniversary of one of the grandest events on the glowing page of history. I see before me a few of the remaining pioneers who, within the past three-score years, cut down the forests, opened up the swamp, drove back the savage and more barbarous white ally, and in suffering tears and blood laid the foundation of a mighty State.

What pen can recount, what painter call forth on the canvass the hardship and suffering through which you have passed. The slow, toilsome march into the wilderness, the labor in felling the forests, watching the while with faithful rifle near the wiley savage who contested every inch of progress, the scanty clearing covered with innumerable stumps from which you wrested from the rich soil the corn for your family bread; the foul swamp, in whose every drop of water lurked the scorching fever and shivering chill, the sickness and death by the wayside of loved ones, the long winter's night of watching 'mid the howling of wild beasts and the fearful yell of the savage; the fearful marchings and the terrible battle where no mercy was given—the crackling of the flames of the cabin at midnight over the corpses of wife and children as they lay tomahawked and scalped amid the burning mass. These are pictures which the eyes before me have seen, alas, too often in their dread reality, but of which, we who have come on the stage of action since, can have but a faint conception. We

stand here to-day in the light of a great civilization. Nowhere on earth is a more beautiful spectacle presented than in this Miami Valley. The Indian has passed away, forests felled, swamps drained, farms opened up, towns and cities, beautiful in architecture and bright with happy homes, with all the appliances of art, science and industry to make men useful and happy, and the most speedy and approved means of communication to facilitate the labor and stimulate the energy of nearly three million people. This has grown in the lifetime of the men and women I see before me, and step by step have they watched its advancement.

This spot on which we stand, adorned, protected and sustained by a grateful people as a dedication to the good work of caring for those who periled life and all that was dear in life for their country in a later struggle. Your beautiful, popular and busy city in sight, the roads over which most of you have to-day traveled to reach here, these mark the theatre on which no mimic battle scenes have been enacted, but all echo yet through these long years with the tread of armed men who, in summer heat and winters fearful blasts, often with bare feet blistered and torn, racked with disease and suffering with wounds, marched and countermarched through this valley at their country's call.

Sixty years ago here was the verge of civilization; a few sparsely settled clearings and some small towns were scattered on the north and west, and some along the margin of Lake Erie, and in the neighborhood of forts established by the Government, but to reach these was to pass over hostile grounds of the Indian, which was only done peacefully by his consent. At Greenville, twenty-two miles west of Dayton, the celebrated Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, resided from 1805 to 1809, and there they formed their plans of hostility to the whites. During their residence there they were visited by many Indians, who were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement by the eloquence of Tecumseh and the cunning of the Prophet. Here armies gathered from different points, and rendezvoused and gathered supplies, pack-horses and wagons, and waited the order of commanders to start out literally into the dreary black swamp to push back the invading foe. How changed the scene! To-day we celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the victory of Perry and his brave men on Lake Erie. Celebrate it not only because of the brilliant heroism which marked our brave navy, but for the great defeat it gave and the great series of defeats it inaugurated over our united enemies, and the control it gave us over the whole lake and country on our north. The Revolution of 1773, which ushered our nation into being as a sep-

arate government, did not entirely relieve us from the oppression of Great Britain. As Franklin said it was not a war of independence, but a war for independence, and the real war for independence had yet to be fought. There were still those on this side of the Atlantic who thought the separation was only temporary, and that by some mysterious process, "the bloody chasm would be bridged over," and the feud which had separated mother and child be healed, and we again be happy under the reign of His Majesty, George III, and his successors for ages to come. On the part of England, there was a self-confident opinion that they were all powerful on land and sea, and we a weak and defenseless people, scattered over too vast a territory to defend ourselves, and that whenever she should desire it, and it would be advantageous to her, she could reach forth and grasp and hold us in her powerful hand. In the meantime, that the feeble States were to be treated as suited her haughty spirit, and whatever we possessed on land or sea, to be laid hold of whenever the exigencies of Her Majesty required. The great bulk of our population was on the sea coast, and from that they derived their support. Commerce and navigation along the coast and between distant nations grew up rapidly, and of necessity our shipping increased with its demands. Our brave seamen were afloat in American vessels on every sea and clime, and nobly did they sustain the character of the New World for enterprise and valor. But England claimed to be mistress of the seas, and that whenever on the broad oceans of the world she met an American vessel, her officers had a right to board her without license, to search for deserters from her navy, and to impress into her service every one on board who her officers should then and there adjudge to be deserters. Among such she classed all on board of American vessels who had been born on English soil, whether they had been in service before or not, claiming that no Englishman could ever transfer his allegiance to any other power on earth. The American Government demanded free trade on the highway of the world, and sailors' rights—the right of every sailor to be protected on his vessel by the country whose flag floated at his mast head, and that whosoever stepped on board without his authority was a trespasser who was liable to be called to account on the spot; or if the act were sanctioned by the government of the intruder, it was an act of war on the part of that government and to be treated as such. As a further menace and cause of annoyance to us, the British Government still held a controlling influence over the Indians in the Northwest, furnishing them with ammunition and stores of all kinds, and continu-

ally fomenting the ill-feeling which still rankled in their bosoms for the loss of their favorite hunting grounds. In violation of the treaty of 1783, the British Government had held a strongly built fortress near the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, and it was only finally evacuated, after the close of the Indian war of 1791, by Wayne's treaty at Greenville in 1795. But even then they only crossed the head of the lake to their previously established post of Malden, just at the entrance of Detroit River into the lake, and from that point they sought to keep a strong hold upon the Indian tribes of the old Northwestern territory as well as all others they could reach or control. Malden was their trading post, and here they annually made presents of arms and ammunition, medals, baubles and trinkets to the Indians, and for the accommodation of the annual assemblies of the Indian tribes erected a large Council House at Brownston, near Lake Erie, in our Territory of Michigan; and here British agents, speaking their language, or through interpreters, harangued them with details of the supposed wrongs they had suffered from the Americans. This combination and these excitements to hostility increased until they culminated in 1811, when Tecumseh, the great Indian orator and warrior, and his brother, the Prophet, sought to combine all the tribes in the South and Northwest to drive, as he said, the white race back to the ocean whence they came; or, at least, to regain their old Southern boundary—the Ohio River. Visiting all the tribes from Lake Superior on the North to Florida on the South, he sought, with his wild, impassioned eloquence, to unite them against the Americans. Well was he calculated for this work, and his audience grew almost wild with hate as he pictured their wrongs and called on them for vengeance. One of his speeches has been thus reported as made to the Indians of Florida: "In defiance of the white men of Ohio and Kentucky, I have traveled through their settlements—once our favorite hunting grounds. No war whoop was sounded, but there is blood on our knives. The pale faces felt the blow, but knew not whence it came. Accursed be the race that has seized on our country and made women of our warriors. Our fathers from their tombs reproach us as slaves and cowards. I hear them now in the wailing winds. The Muscogees were once a mighty people. The Georgias trembled at our war whoop; and the maidens of my tribe in the distant lakes sang the prowess of your warriors and sighed for their embraces. Now your very blood is white, your tomahawks have no edges, your bows and arrows were buried with your fathers. O Muscogees, brethren of my mother, brush from your eyelids the sleep of slavery, once more

strike for vengeance, once more for your country. The spirits of the mighty dead complain. The tears drop from the skies. Let the white race perish. They seize your land, they corrupt your women, they trample on your dead. Back! whence they came upon a trail of blood they must be driven. Back! back! Aye, into the great water whose accursed waves brought them to our shores. Burn their dwellings! Destroy their stock! Slay their wives and children! The red man owns the country, and the pale face must never enjoy it! War now! War forever! War upon the living! War upon the dead! Dig their very corpses from their graves! Our country must give no rest to a white man's bones. All the tribes of the North are dancing the war-dance. Two mighty warriors across the seas will send us arms. Tecumseh will soon return to his country. My prophets shall tarry with you. They will stand between you and your enemies. When the white man approaches you the earth shall swallow him up. Soon shall you see my arm of fire stretched athwart the sky. I will stamp my foot at Tippecanoe, and the very earth shall shake."

The bloody battle of Tippecanoe followed November 7, and to add force to the terrible threat of the warrior, the great earthquake of 1811 followed in a few weeks, shaking the earth, through nearly the whole Mississippi Valley, and rolling back the current of the rivers.

During the winter of 1811-'12 the Indians made pretence of peace. Tecumseh appeared, in December at Fort Wayne, and affected to impress the conviction that he felt his schemes were broken. But he was haughty and defiant. He demanded ammunition from the commandant, which was refused him.

He said he would go to the British Father who would not deny him, gave the war whoop and left. Early in the spring of 1812, he began to put his schemes in operation. Small parties were sent along the frontier of Ohio and Indiana to commit murder and other depredations, and distract the public attention to as many points as possible. They were pursued by volunteer bands of white men, but without much success. Their headquarters and supplies were the British posts in Canada, and it became necessary in the view of the government to make preparations to invade Canada as the only means of preventing their incursions and to protect the frontier. Gen. Wm. Hull was the Governor of Michigan, and in command of the forces at Detroit, and early in the spring of 1812 the President of the United States made a requisition on the State of Ohio for 1,000 militia, and the famous 4th regiment, under command of Colonel Miller, which had sometime before been ordered to the relief of Vincennes, was now ordered to Cincinnati to join the militia.

The Ohio militia were soon raised, and were ordered by Governor Meigs, of Ohio, to rendezvous at Dayton on the 23rd of April, when Gov. Meigs arrived on the 6th of May to superintend their organization in person, and was received by the citizens with a salute of eighteen guns. In the afternoon he reviewed the troops; twelve companies being in camp here, and Dayton was made the point of rendezvous for all the militia destined for Detroit. The Indians in the meantime were perpetrating murders near Greenville, and all along the frontier and driving the settlers back to its interior. On the 14th of May 1,400 troops, principally volunteers, were encamped at Dayton under the command of Generals Cass and Gano. Gov. Meigs was in the meantime calling on the patriotism of the people for supplies to the troops with blankets. The stores of Cincinnati with its then population of about three thousand, of Hamilton or Lebanon, or Dayton with four hundred inhabitants being unable to supply them, they were compelled to rely on private contributions. By the 26th the troops had increased to 1500, and Gov. Hull from Detroit, issued his proclamation to the chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandottes, Miamis, Delawares and Shawnees, offering them war or peace, and threatening them with severe penalties if they chose the former. The troops were divided into three regiments, under Colonels Cass, McArthur and Findlay, and on the 25th, Governor Meigs surrendered the command to General Hull, in person, at Camp Meigs, on the western bank of Mad River, three miles above Dayton. General Hull took up his quarters at the camp, hoisted the American standard, the troops forming a hollow square around it, and swearing to surrender it only with their lives. On the first of June the army took up its march for Detroit by way of Urbana, where Governor Meigs and General Hull on the following day held a council with twelve chiefs of the Shawnees, Mingoes and Wyandotte nations, to obtain leave to march through their territory that lay north of that place, and erect such forts as were necessary. This was promptly granted, and the army pursued its march, reaching the banks of the Maumee on the 30th of June, wading forty miles through a swamp knee deep at every step. In the meantime, the United States Government had declared war against Great Britain on the 13th of June, the first report of which reached the army on the 31 of July. On the 9th of July the army reached Detroit, and on the 12th successfully crossed into Canada about a mile above the fort, and ran up the stars and stripes on a brick building belonging to a British officer, and General Hull issued a proclamation to the Canadians, requesting them to remain quiet

as he came only as their friend. The army of occupation held possession with only a few skirmishes with Indians until the 9th of August, when the battle of Brownstown was fought against the combined British and Indians, and our troops successful. On the 16th, the whole army and fort was surrendered by Gen. Hull without striking a blow. A surrender by which the whole country was shocked and dishonored, and which viewed in the clearest light furnished by the best evidence of the surrounding circumstances and the calmness of history looking back sixty years, is as inexplicable now as it was then. The army was brave enough, and strong enough and well enough supplied, to have stemmed the tide of any battle the enemy could have offered until reinforced, even if they could not have conquered. One who was an eye-witness and of cool and careful judgment has said, "Truly the weapons of war were vilely cast away, not by those who with brave hearts and quick hands would have wielded them to the destruction of their country's enemies, but by him who, as a national calamity and a scourge upon a brave people and a righteous cause had in a fatal hour been appointed to the chief command."

On the 15th of August the garrison at Fort Dearborn, near Chicago, capitulated and inmates massacred. And now commenced a long, bitter and wearisome year for the pioneers. With no opposing army, emboldened by the surrender of Hull and Fort Mackinaw, the able but inhuman British General Proctor and Tecumseh now determined to make a bold advance toward the south, and simultaneously lay siege to Fort Harrison, above Vincennes, and Fort Wayne, and massacre the garrison. In the meantime the Government was moving troops from every possible point to march to Detroit, and had assembled about two thousand, who had marched from Kentucky and rendezvoused at Cincinnati for the relief of General Hull before anything was known of his surrender.

Ohio, also, was raising volunteers. Eight hundred were then assembled at St. Marys. The whole country was thoroughly aroused. The news of the surrender arrived at Dayton on Saturday. By Sunday morning at 7 o'clock a company of seventy men was raised, organized and equipped, and under the command of Captain James Steele, marched in a few hours to Piqua, to protect the public treasure there. During the day seven other companies assembled from the country; also, Captain Caldwell's troop of horse, and Johnson's rifle company from Warren county, and on Monday a battalion of 341 men left for the frontier. All Sunday and Monday, and Tuesday, men were pouring up through the valley from Butler and

Darko, and Greene and Clermont, to wipe out the disgrace of Hull's surrender. Five Kentucky regiments arrived at Cincinnati, and there chose General Harrison as their commander-in-chief. He led them to Dayton and there received from the Government his commission as commander-in-chief of all the forces. He immediately proceeded to Piqua, where on the 2d he issued his proclamation, calling for volunteers to follow him in his march to relieve the garrison at Fort Wayne, which was now sorely pressed by a besieging army. General Harrison on being informed of the condition of affairs by Major William Oliver who, with a band of scouts, made his way to the Fort, drew his men up in line and informed them that any one who lacked the patriotism to march to the rescue of the fort, could by refunding the monies received from the Government, be discharged, as he did not desire to command any such an one. Only one availed himself of this offer, and received his discharge. But his companions were unwilling to see him depart without paying their respects to him, and so he was mounted on a rail, carried around the lines to the music of the rogue's march, and down to the Miami river, where he was ducked in the name of King George, Aaron Burr, and the devil, and then compelled to run the gauntlet through two lines of soldiers, each of whom pelted him with mud as he sped through as if for life. On the morning of the 9th, General Harrison marched for St. Marys with an army of nearly 4,000 to relieve Fort Wayne, which he reached on the 12th, the enemy flying before him in all directions, without waiting for a battle. He immediately ordered the whole underbrush around the fort and covering nearly the entire site of the city of Fort Wayne to be cleared away, so that it is said a rabbit could have been seen from the fort as far as the eye could reach. He then returned to St. Marys, to make preparations for the campaign against Canada. On the 29th he issued a card presenting his compliments to the ladies of Dayton and its neighborhood, soliciting their assistance in making shirts for his soldiers, many of whom were entirely destitute. Their response was eighteen hundred shirts in less than twenty days. And this, too, before sewing machines were invented.

The orders given to General Harrison by the War Department were: "Exercise your own discretion and act in all cases according to your own judgment." Never was so broad a commission more wisely exercised. Through the autumnal rains, the camp and road literally swimming; with men prostrated with the malaria of the swamp; through the cold, dreary winter which followed, the notes of prepa-

tion gave token that an active brain, a brave heart and a wise judgment was controlling affairs. Forts were built, supplied, furnished; positions fortified, troops watched over and cared for, and more rallied so that the spring and summer campaign might be one of undoubted success. It was a stirring and active season. General Taylor repulsed the Indians at Fort Harrison; Gen. Hopkins attacked them on the Wabash, Gen. Edwards on the Illinois, Col. Campbell on the Mississinnoway, and Gen. Winchester marched to the rapids of the Maumee. Troops were sent to Frenchtown, now Monroe Ridge, and the British there defeated on the 18th of January; then on the 22d the Americans defeated at the river Raisin with great loss, and all the wounded massacred. Gen. Harrison was now compelled to fall back to the Portage river, but on the 1st of February he advanced to the rapids of the Maumee with 1,700 men, where he took up a strong position, at which he ordered all the troops to gather as rapidly as possible, in hopes that before the end of the month he could advance on Malden. But the long and continued warm and wet weather kept the roads in such a condition that his troops could not join him, and he was compelled to abandon the project of advancing on the ice to Canada. The military situation was now most discouraging. The defeats had been overwhelming. Nothing, it seemed, had been gained, and of what had been lost nothing had been retaken; the spirits of the Americans were depressed; new life and hope given to their enemies, and the alliance between them became stronger. At every point along the lake the Americans were confronted by the united arms of the British and Indians. Their vessels rode the waters of the lake defiantly, and guarded every point, and with Canada as a storehouse and a place of retreat, the situation seemed almost hopeless by the government and military commanders, unless General Harrison could maintain his position on the southern border of the lake until a fleet could be raised to sweep it of the enemy and transport his troops victorious to Canada. And so the whole power of the Government was devoted to these two points, to maintain Gen. Harrison where he was and to sweep the enemy from the lake. It was a herculean task! Harrison erected Fort Meigs and prepared to stay. But the route from Dayton to the Fort and back was so difficult that the line of road through the forest and prairies could only be tracked by the wreck of wagons, while the difficulties of transportation by land along the lake were almost insurmountable. In the meantime Oliver Hazard Perry, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, who had had much experience, tendered his services for a com-

mand on Lake Erie. They were accepted by Commodore Chauncey on the 1st of February, 1813, and he assigned to command on Lake Erie, the Commodore writing that he was the very person he wanted for that particular service, and that he might gain a reputation for himself and honor for his country.

In the harbor of Erie had been commenced the building of two vessels of the lake service and thither Perry, after sending a portion of his crew forward, started for Newport, Rhode Island, on the 22d of February, across the country, taking with him his brother Alexander, then a boy twelve years old. At Albany he met Commodore Chauncey and pursuing their way through the wilderness, they arrived at Sackett's Harbor on the 3d of March. Here he was detained by a threatened attack of that point until the 16th. On the 21th he reached Buffalo, and on the 26th set out in a sloop over the frozen lake, and reached Erie Harbor the following afternoon. Here he found the keels of two frigates had been laid and three gunboats nearly finished, but no precaution taken to defend them. He immediately took charge of them, and prepared to defend his position. It was an immense labor. The mechanics, all the material except lumber, all the ammunition and implements of war, had to be transported through a wilderness from New York, Philadelphia or Pittsburg, a journey of at least four hundred miles. To these points Perry hurried, and quickened up their movements. On the 3d of May the gunboats were launched, and on the 23d, two brigs, each of 141 feet in length and twenty guns were ready for launching. Just then, news came that the British Fort George at the outlet of the Niagara, was to be attacked by the Americans. Perry took a four-oared boat and in the night repaired to the aid of Commodore Chauncey, and assisted in taking that fort, by which the vessels which had then been held by the Canadian batteries were relieved. Taking the *Caledonia* and three small schooners and a sloop, trading vessels, fitted up as gunboats, he loaded them with naval stores at Black Rock, on the Niagara River, a few miles below Buffalo, and by the aid of oxen, seamen and two hundred soldiers, commenced the toilsome task of dragging them against the current to Buffalo, a terribly fatiguing labor of two weeks, under the continual surveillance of the British troops. By the 15th of June, he had these in the harbor of Erie, just as the British squadron hove in sight, under the command of Captain Barclay, a brave and able seaman, who had fought under Nelson, and lost an arm at Trafalgar. By the 10th of July, the vessels were equipped, but lacked crews, there being only men enough to man one brig.

On the 20th, the British fleet lay off the bar in triumph, thinking they were masters of the situation. Perry wrote to Commodore Chauncey, "Give me men and I will acquire honor and glory both for you and me or perish in the attempt." On the 23d Chaumont arrived with a reinforcement of seventy persons, but they were a motley set of negroes, soldiers and boys. Commodore Chauncey replied, "I have yet to learn that the color of the skin can affect a man's qualifications for usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks in this ship, and many of them are my best men." Perry said he was "glad to see anything in the shape of a man; my vessels are ready, our sails bent. Barclay has been hearing me for several days, and I long to have at him." About the same time Proctor, the British commander of land forces, again approached Fort Meigs for the double purpose of keeping in employment the immense bands of Indians which they had gathered at Malden, and to divert General Harrison's attention from Erie. They then marched toward Sandusky where his supplies were, and then attacked Fort Stephens (at what is now Fremont), which was in command of Major Croghan, then scarcely twenty-one years of age, who had only 150 men and a single piece of cannon.

The investing force, including Tecumseh's Indians was, it is said, 3,300 strong, with six pieces of artillery. During the night of August 1st and till late on the evening of the 2d, they poured an incessant firing into the fort, and then, under cover of the smoke and gathering darkness, 350 men approached within twenty paces of the walls, gained the ditch, when the masked cannon only thirty feet distant swept their columns, killing at once 27 of the assailants. The column recoiled, and the little fort was saved with the loss of only one man. On the next morning the enemy fearing the approach of Harrison, were gone, leaving behind them in their haste, guns, stores and clothing. To aid this attack of Proctor, the British fleet, on the 1st of August, temporarily left Erie, and on the 4th Perry had got over the bar, except the *Niagara*, which was taken over on the 5th in full view of the enemy's squadron, then returned to Erie, and to gain time in getting it over, Perry sent two of his fastest vessels to stand out towards the enemy and annoy him with their heavy guns at long range. Barclay, after a short cannonade with the two schooners, sailed off towards Long Point. Had he pressed the attack then, in all probability he would have crushed our squadron then in its unprepared condition. And now having gotten his fleet in deep water, Perry sailed from Erie in battle order expecting to encounter Barclay; but on the 15th, without having met him, he anchored in Put-in-Bay; and now all was busy in preparing for

the long anticipated crossing to Canada. Perry was ordered to co-operate with Gen. Harrison, and so he sailed back to Sandusky, when on the 19th Gen. Harrison with his aids, Gen. McArthur, Cass and other officers came on board, held a council of war, and arranged the plan of campaign. Put-in-Bay was reconnoitred for the purpose of deciding on a spot for the army to rendezvous preparatory to transportation to the Canada shore.

He reconnoitred the enemy's vessels in Detroit River, but unfavorable winds compelled him to return. Perry in the meantime was prostrated with fever. He got better by the 1st of September, went out in the lake and challenged Barclay to battle, but he declined, and Perry returned to Put-in-Bay. There his squadron lay till the 10th. In the meantime the army of each contesting party lying on opposite sides of the lake waiting for the conflict which was to call them into action. Day after day did Perry watch from the summit of which is now called Gibraltar Rock, for the first appearance of the British fleet from Malden, thirty miles away.

At length, on the morning of the 10th of September, about sunrise, a cry of "Sail, Ho!" was heard, and the British vessels, six in number, were seen approaching about ten miles distant. Prostrated with fever, as he was, Perry was yet eager for the fray. Of his 490 men nearly one hundred were down sick, and their places were only partially filled by 36 recruits sent by Gen. Harrison, some of whom had been Ohio river boatmen, but most of them had never been on any vessel. The squadron were signalled "Enemy in sight," "Get Under Way;" and soon the hoarse sound of the trumpet and the shrill pipe of the boatswain sounded through the fleet "All Hands Up Anchor, Ahoy!" About 10 o'clock the hostile vessels approached each other. The American squadron consisted of nine vessels, carrying 54 guns and 490 men on the muster rolls, of which 116 were sick and many others weak from fever. Quite a number of these were negroes. The enemy had six vessels, carrying 63 guns and 511 men. The flagship of Perry was the Lawrence, and floating at her mast-head were the inspiring words of the dying Captain Lawrence "Don't give up the ship." The flagship of the British was the Detroit, and the line of battle was so arranged that the Lawrence should fight her flag ship to flag ship; commodore to commodore. Every preparation was made for the coming battle. Refreshments passed to the men, as probably during the dinner hour they would be engaged in the conflict; decks wet and sprinkled with sand, so their feet would not slip when blood would flow.

Here for an hour all was calm; and dread silence reigned like that which precedes a tornado. At a quarter before twelve a bugle sounded on the Detroit, the signal for action—then a shout from the whole British squadron, and a shot from the twenty-four pounder of the Detroit, which went booming over the waters to the Lawrence, nearly a mile and a half distant. Perry's guns were meant for close fighting, and he pressed up to close quarters before opening. Crash went the balls through the Lawrence, but still she pressed up.

The other vessels closed around and the action soon became general but the main force was directed against the Lawrence. For two hours she bore the brunt of the battle, until a complete wreck was made of her. Her rigging nearly all shot away, her sails torn in shreds, her spars battered into splinters, her guns dismantled, and she lay on the lake a helpless wreck. Of the 103 men who composed her officers and crew when she went into action, 22 were killed and 51 wounded—six shot went through the shallow surgeon's room where he was dressing the wounds, and two were killed after their wounds had been dressed—only 14 unhurt persons were on board, and finding he could fight with her no longer, Perry left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnal, directing him to keep the stars and stripes flying as long as possible. He pushed off with his flags and four seamen and his young brother of twelve through the fiery storm of death to the Niagara, which he made his flag ship. Scarcely had he touched her deck when a ball went crashing through her sides, when tearing off his coat he crammed it into the orifice. He had stood erect in the boat during the passage, blackened and begrimed with powder and smoke of the battle, and now, to the astonished Commander Elliott, of the Niagara, he appeared like an avenging spirit from the very fiery furnace of war. At once his pennant was ran up, displaying to the squadron the blue burgee with the glorious words, "Don't give up the ship," and the signal given for close action. Every vessel responded, and as he bore down on the British line he struck and broke it, and passing between he poured a tremendous broadside right and left from double shotted cannon. The battle raged fiercely, and soon the Detroit struck her colors, and was followed by the other vessels except two, which attempted to escape to Malden, but were overtaken and brought back, and the victory was ours at 4 o'clock. As soon as the flags were struck, Perry, on the back of an old letter resting in his cap, wrote with a pencil his famous dispatch to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

The great victory was achieved. The strategic point for which the army had toiled amid defeat and disaster for more than a year, was accomplished. The lake was open. We were masters of it. The great heart of the nation beat with new life.

The battle over, the two squadrons now in unison lowered the bodies of the sailors, amidst solemn burial services, into the lake, and consigned the dead officers of both sides to a common grave on the margin of the lake.

The British Commander Barclay, his shoulders and hips fractured by balls, was escorted from the vessel to a hotel by Commodore Perry on the one side and General Harrison on the other. Perry asked leave of the Department to grant him an immediate parole, and the army of nearly four thousand prepared to cross the lake. There was Harrison, Perry, Cass, Gano, Sheoy, Adair, Dr. Telferferro, Carpenter, Mansfield, MacFarland, Crittenden, Combs, Marshall, Clay, Richard M. Johnson and a host of gallant names which the army revered, and around whom they gladly rallied. On a beautiful autumnal morning, about the 21st of September, a gentle breeze rippling the waters of the lake and filling the sails, the invading army moved northward in sixteen armed vessels and almost one hundred boats. About four o'clock they landed at Hartley's point, three or four miles below Fort Malden, without opposition, and immediately march forward to attack Fort Malden; but there was no fort there. They were met by a number of women, who begged their protection. The enemy, numbering about 4,500, under Proctor and Tecumseh, had fled after burning the fort, navy buildings and public storehouses, and our army marched over the ashes to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Harrison marched to Detroit and took possession of that, the British

having just left, flying up the borders of Lake St. Clair towards the River Thames, with the intention if pressed too sorely, of making their way to Burlington heights, at the head of Lake Ontario, where they had a strong fort.

Tecumseh cursed Proctor for his cowardice, and by threats of desertion compelled him to make a stand on the left bank of the Thames. Here the forces met, and that celebrated battle was fought on the 5th of October, 1813. Time will not allow me to recapitulate the events of the battle. It was a glorious victory for our army. The British defeated, Tecumseh slain, and the alliance of British and Indians in the Northwest crushed, never again to rise. The country received the news everywhere with the grandest demonstrations of delight. The name of Harrison and Perry were everywhere joined in joyous cheers. The Indians forsook their British allies and sued for pardon, and again at Greenville, in Darke county, on the 23d of July, 1815, a final treaty was made with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas, and Miamies, which forever put an end to Indian aggressions in this State.

Fellow citizens, to-day let us remember with gratitude and honor the memories of the pioneers, living and dead, of this great valley. This beautiful valley is the home of peace, I trust forever. Lake Erie is ours, and long as its crystal waves reflect the glorious blue of the heavens, it will tell of Perry and his brave men. Let us cheer the hearts and lighten the journey of the few remaining pioneers still living among us—

* * * "As from day to day

They're walking on with halting step,

And fainting by the way,

Another land more bright than this

To their dim sight appears,

And on their way to it they'll soon

Again be Pioneers!"

No. 3.

APRIL.

1874.

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THE

CINCINNATI PIONEER.

Edited by

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

SECRETARY OF THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Contents:

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WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.
HISTORICAL SKETCH, ADDRESSES, AND REMINISCENCES.

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THOSE who were in Ohio previous to the 4th of July, 1812, may become members on payment of one dollar to the Secretary.

Those who were in Ohio previous to the 4th of July, 1815 (by an amendment made in 1872), may become members on payment of two dollars to the Secretary.

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No. 1.

CONSTITUTION and List of Members; Date of Birth; also Year of Arrival.

No. 2.

REUNION of Pioneers of the Miami Valley at National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., 10th September, 1873; Addresses by Judge Joseph Cox, Governor Noyes, Judge R. S. Hart, Judge D. K. Este, and Elder William P. Stratton.

PRICE—Twenty-five Cents each.

No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, in one cover, Fifty Cents.

7th of April, 1874.

Celebration of the Eighty-Sixth Anniversary

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF OHIO,

BY THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

AGREEABLY to previous resolution to honor the day in memory of the first settlers at the mouth of the Muskingum River, on the 7th of April, 1788, the members of the Pioneer Association—aged men and women—met at ten o'clock A. M., in the First Congregational Church, north-east corner of Eighth and Plum Streets; President S. S. L'Hommedieu presiding. Conspicuously seated, also, were the following Ex-Presidents, namely: Eden B. Reeder, Robert Buchanan, Rees E. Price, Thomas H. Yeatman, and Joseph S. Ross. The venerable Roman Catholic Archbishop, John Baptist Purcell, and Elder James Challen, were seated on either side of the President. In attendance, also, were John Shoebridge Williams; Colonel Thomas Morrison, of Dayton; General James Sampson, Nathaniel Wright, Hon. Bellamy Storer; Hon. David Fisher, of Clermont; Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, Hon. George H. Pendleton, and numerous members of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio; Hon. James Williams, Auditor of State, and several members of the General Assembly of Ohio.

Governor William Allen had arranged to be present, but sent a message that he was prevented from attending by urgent official business.

The exercises were opened by Elder W. P. Stratton reading this favorite poem, which was sung by Professor Stevens:

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

*Composed by WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, ESQ., and dedicated to the descendants of
Israel Ludlow.*

A song of the early times out West, and our green old forest home,
Whose pleasant mem'ries freshly yet across the bosom come !
A song for the free and gladsome life in those early days we led,
With a teeming soil beneath our feet, and a smiling heav'n o'erhead !
O, the waves of life danced merrily, and had a joyous flow,
In the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

The hunt, the shot, the glorious chase, the captured elk or deer !
The camp, the big bright fire, and then the rich and wholesome cheer !
The sweet sound sleep at dead of night by our camp-fire, blazing high,
Unbroken by the wolf's long howl, and the panther springing by !
O, merrily passed the time, despite our wily Indian foe,
In the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

We shunn'd not labor ; when 't was due, we wrought with right good-will ;
And for the homes we won for them, our children bless us still.
We lived not hermit lives, but oft in social converse met ;
And fires of love were kindled then that burn on warmly yet.
O, pleasantly the stream of life pursued its constant flow,
In the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

We felt that we were fellow-men, we felt we were a band,
Sustain'd here in the wilderness by Heaven's upholding hand ;
And when the solemn Sabbath came, we gather'd in the wood,
And lifted up our hearts in prayer to God, the only good.
Our temples then were earth and sky ; none others did we know,
In the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

Our forest-life was rough and rude, and dangers closed us round ;
But here, amid the green old trees, we freedom sought and found.
Oft through our dwellings wintry blasts would rush with shriek and moan :
We cared not, though they were but frail ; we felt they were our own.
O, free and manly lives we led, 'mid verdure or 'mid snow,
In the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

But now our course of life is short ; and as, from day to day,
We're walking on with halting step, and fainting by the way,
Another land, more bright than this, to our dim sight appears,
And on our way to it we'll soon again be pioneers !
Yet, while we linger, we may all a backward glance still throw,
To the days when we were pioneers, sixty years ago !

Prayer by the Chaplain.

INVOCATION.

UNTO Thee, thou Father of lights, in whom is no variableness, not even a shadow of turning, and from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to Thee we come with thankful hearts that our surroundings are as favorable as they are; that Thou hast truly given us our lines in pleasant places; that so goodly a heritage is ours. We truly thank Thee that the men and women who were pioneers in settling the "Great West" were so much of nature's noble men and noble women; so willing to brave all the dangers and suffer the privations of pioneer life; to so thoroughly convert the howling wilderness to a rose; to inaugurate and establish so many institutions, civil and religious, for the success and happiness of their posterity. We thank Thee that they were so successful in making our great State a desirable habitation for true men and women, who came across the mighty deep; that so many such have helped to develop our country, and are now with us enjoying so fully the results of well-spent labor. And now we thank Thee anew for the Government our fathers have handed down to us, so ample for our success and perpetuity as a nation. Bless, we pray Thee, the Chief Magistrate, all associated with him in the legislative and executive departments of our nation. May we, to whom all these blessings are so invaluable a legacy, properly appreciate these trusts, sacredly guard them, and hand them down to our children unimpaired! Bless our Association as a means of bringing us nearer together, in doing good, in right living, in making our last days our best days. May we all so live that when we come to give our account to Thee, we may do it with joy, and not with grief! And to Thy great name be all the praise, world without end. Amen!

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY JOHN D. CALDWELL, SECRETARY.

WHAT is it that makes the seventh day of April so interesting to natives and residents of the "Bonnie Buckeye State?" Thirteen colonies broke their allegiance to the British Crown in 1776, and spent seven years of war to secure the rights of man. In 1783, by the treaty of peace with Great Britain, the boundaries of the United States were determined. General Washington, in parting with the Revolutionary officers, received from General Rufus Putnam a petition from two hundred and forty-three officers of the army, mostly those of New England, asking his influence with Congress to secure them lands

between the Ohio and Lake Erie. Putnam recommended a plan of military posts and of survey of these uninhabited wilds. He promised to be an adventurer, and would remove to that country.

This was his prophecy, in 1783, "that the country between the Ohio and Lake Erie would be filled with inhabitants, and thereby free the Western territory from falling under the dominion of a foreign power."

Coming out of the war heavily in debt, Congress was weak. English ministers presumed upon our helplessness, there being no central power to enforce the voluntary engagements of the Confederate States, and their emissaries among the Indians in the West encouraged the British commanders to keep defiant possession of forts on the very soil now Ohio.

The war closed by a nominal peace, but was renewed with the red-men north-west of the Ohio River. Up to the year 1781, there were but six States that had well-defined boundaries, namely: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The other seven States laid claim to Western lands running to the Pacific Ocean. A few years' delay was the result, until the States made common stock of the West for public lands. Virginia and Connecticut partially relinquished their claims, and Congress, appreciating the exposure of this frontier, on the 13th of July, 1787, organized the North-west Territory.

The first company of settlers, formed under a grant of Congress, was the Ohio Company, led by General Rufus Putnam, from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Its advance reached the mouth of the Muskingum, 7th of April, 1788, laying the foundation of the State of Ohio, which was followed up with a settlement of cultivated people. To the noble leaders and their worthy families we this day renew our tribute of thankfulness for the labors and sufferings they endured, and the rich heritage they have left us.

The name of Judge John Cleves Symmes, founder of the settlement between the two Miamis, and his associates, are enrolled on the pages of history. They are worthy to be remembered on this Anniversary-day, as three settlements were made on his purchase,—at Columbia, by Benjamin Stites and John S. Gano, November, 1788; by Patterson and Israel Ludlow, at Cincinnati, December 28, 1788; and by Judge Symmes, at North Bend, in January, 1789.

Cincinnati was started on the west bank of the Ohio River, January, 1789, the same year of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Then all the lands from the Ohio River to

the Pacific were uninhabited, save by savages and wild beasts, or the few French and Spanish who clustered around the missions of the Cross.

Then there were less than four millions of people in the whole United States. Now there are nearly forty millions. Ohio has a population to-day nearly as great as had the thirteen States when the War of the Revolution broke out; and in these eighty-six years past, there have accumulated in the territory between the Ohio River and the Pacific Ocean over twenty-two millions of people. Every State and Territory west of this contains a large number of native-born citizens of Ohio. By the census of 1870, I find there are in them 736,000 persons of Buckeye birth—natives of Ohio, namely:

Arizona,	235	West Virginia,	13,364
New Mexico,	274	Pennsylvania,	19,275
Wyoming,	547	Kentucky,	19,722
Idaho,	550	Wisconsin,	23,163
Dakotah,	635	Missouri,	34,996
Washington,	866	Kansas,	38,315
Montana,	1,127	Michigan,	62,204
Utah,	1,133	Iowa,	126,253
Oregon,	4,041	Illinois,	163,112
Nebraska,	10,722	Indiana,	189,860
California,	12,645		
Minnesota,	12,759		
			<hr/> 735,798

It is with pride that, at Cincinnati, those who had been pioneers, and loved their native State, formed a society, in 1856, to promote a social feeling favorable to the early emigrants, and organized this Cincinnati Pioneer Association of those who had resided here as early as the 4th of July, 1812 (modified subsequently to admit those of 1815). The memorable first meeting at the Dennison House was a concourse of representatives of all the old families, distinguished, as Cincinnati and vicinity have been, for men and women of worth and service in building up business and manufactures.

During these many intervening years, the Cincinnati Pioneer Association has annually observed the 28th of December, the birthday of Cincinnati; 7th of April, the birthday of Ohio; and 4th of July, the birthday of the independent United States. We had an excursion to Columbus, at the dedication of the new State-house; to Cleveland by facilities furnished by the railroads, and a formal reception and entertainment by the Forest City municipal authorities.

Through the courtesies of Messrs. Sherwood and Pearce, the Association was conveyed on the magnificent steamer *United States*, and were most hospitably *feted* at Louisville, Kentucky, by its citizens and

Council. We were, by the courtesy of our public-spirited citizen, Hon. George H. Pendleton, in control of the Kentucky Central Railroad, conveyed to Lexington, Kentucky, where true Southern hospitality was extended to us. We were royally provided for in a railroad excursion to Marietta, the pilgrim home of the Buckeye Pioneers, and there we renewed our earnest devotion to the memory of the brave and good of Auld Lang Syne days, who made Washington County a brilliant example as the pioneer county of the Territory and State. Courtesies were extended to the Association in a visit to the State Fair, at Springfield; and the trip we made to the 'Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, will long be remembered as the reunion of the Montgomery, Butler, and Hamilton County Pioneers.

On our lists of the living or dead are names of the worthiest in war or peace—Territorial, State, and National—who have been identified with the Miami Valley. We buried the daughter of John Cleve Symmes, the patentee of the whole Miami Purchase, and wife of General William Henry Harrison, whose name as defender of the homes of the West is dearer to us than even his national fame as President of the United States. We still have on our rolls the name of Hon. John Scott Harrison, son of these sainted worthies.

The name of the father of General Grant is inscribed on the roll of our deceased members. Our list included those of the family of Benjamin Stites, also of General John Stites Gano, who were pioneer settlers and proprietors of Columbia; and of the Pattersons and Israel Ludlow, proprietors of the town-site of Cincinnati. We had enrolled with us the names of Governor Tod, Governor Thomas Corwin, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and some of the families of Governor Tiffin, Trimble, Looker, Brown, and Dennison.

Governors Hayes and Noyes have been hearty co-operators with us in several meetings, and only imperative public business prevented Governor William Allen from being with us to-day.

The early newspapers have all been represented; the first paper in the Northwest Territory (the *Centinel*) by the son of William Maxwell; by Joseph Carpenter, of the *Spy* and *Freeman's Journal*; Samuel J. Browne, of the old *Liberty Hall*, also of the *Emporium*; Wm. J. Ferris, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Sacket Reynolds, Wm. P. Stratton, E. D. Mansfield, and Wm. D. Gallagher, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; and S. S. Smith, of the *Independent Press*.

Of the five hundred and forty members enrolled, one-third have passed away; three hundred and sixty survive, many of them aged

and feeble. The kindest remembrances and cordial sympathies are extended to those unable to be present.

Six of the Presidents of this Association are numbered with the one hundred and eighty members dead, namely: William Perry, Nicholas Longworth, Colonel John Johnston (a pioneer Indian factor and agent, one of the noble in fidelity of public men), Stephen Wheeler, Samuel J. Browne, and Daniel Gano.

Ten of our past presiding officers still survive,—the venerable John Whetstone, very feeble; Wm. B. Dodson, blind for several years; Jacob Hoffner, Eden B. Reeder, John Ludlow, Robert Buchanan, Thomas Henry Yeatman, Joseph S. Ross, Rees E. Price, Judge D. K. Este.

President S. S. L'Hommedieu will now, in an Inaugural Address, give you reminiscences of Cincinnati from the stand-point of an observer for sixty years.

Ballad—"The Old Man Dreaming"—was sung by Professor Stevens.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BY S. S. L'HOMMEDIU, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MY FELLOW PIONEERS,—We have met this day to celebrate the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of the first settlement of our State, one that is now the third in the Union, and which stands pre-eminent for its progress in all that gives value to this life, and prepares for that to come—a State that has, in the last twelve years, furnished more than an ordinary proportion of the great minds of the Cabinet, for the highest Court, as well as great captains for the army, who were able to direct men of stout hearts and strong arms in the late Rebellion.

We of Ohio have a right to feel proud, and should we be a little boastful, equally patriotic citizens of other States must not be censorious.

It has been customary for your presiding officer, on the occasion of his first appearance in that capacity, to state some of his recollections of pioneer life, and for members to rise from their seats and speak of the wonderful things they have witnessed since they left their homes near the sea-shore, away east, from Maryland, Pennsyl-

vania, New Jersey, New York, and New England—farther from Cincinnati than California and China are now, in point of time to reach.

I will not fatigue my friends by relating all I have witnessed since I came to Cincinnati, sixty-four years ago, from "Old Long Island's sea-girt shore;" for it seems to me I have seen more of change and progress than is ordinarily witnessed in centuries. Besides, were I to undertake it, many of you would be very weary before I could get half-way through my story.

I propose, however, to submit some reminiscences of the past sixty years, connected principally with Cincinnati, and I trust you will not be too critical; for those who depend on memory for their statements concerning the long past, are apt to fall into errors. My friends must excuse me if I should be somewhat personal; for it is difficult to avoid it, when one has been a witness of, and to some extent a participant in, the events which he describes.

I will commence with 1810. In the Summer of that year, three families—the Fosdicks, L'Hommedieus, and Rogers—bade adieu to the little whaling village of Sagg Harbor, Long Island, New York; their relatives and friends assembled on the dock, many of whom believed they were going to encounter the Indian savages and the wild animals of the far Western forests, and would be seen no more. Then it was considered about as dangerous an undertaking, as it is now to visit the benighted regions of Africa.

Our first point reached was New York City, without encountering any thing special, unless the falling overboard of my brother, and of my then young cousin, Samuel Fosdick, may be considered an incident worth naming.

From New York we sailed to Philadelphia, and there secured four of the old-time Conestoga wagons—not so large as Noah's ark, but still very capacious—into which our household goods and families were packed away. The sight of the large horses, their heavy and strong harness, with the music of the jingling bells, the sharp crack of the whips, and the merry voices of the drivers, are fresh in my memory. We were bound for the Ohio River, over the lofty Alleghanies, counting on dangers and hardships in the unsettled country between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. We had no turnpikes or Macadam roads, but had to make our way up the steep ascents over a narrow track, barely of sufficient width for a wagon, with an occasional turnout.

A little incident, afterward told me by my mother, I will mention. We had taken Jude—an old, pious colored servant of the family—with us. The night we reached the top of the Alleghany Mountains, my father called on Jude for her opinion of the mountainous country we were in. After some hesitation, she said: "Massa L'Hommedieu, me ben tinkin on dat subject all de blessed day long, and de 'clusion of my mind is, not to wonder any more dat de good Lord made de world in six days, case he throw so much all into heaps."

We reached Pittsburg with no accident but a broken arm from an upset of our Conestoga wagon. Here the party secured a keel-boat, and reached Cincinnati, their point of destination, on the 21st of October, sixty-three days on the journey from New York, having made all practicable speed. Now the same distance is made in less than thirty hours.

Cincinnati was then a village, containing about two thousand people. The houses were mostly frame or log-cabins, located generally on the lower level, below what is now Third Street. The principal street was Main, and was pretty well built upon as high as Sixth or Seventh Streets, the latter being the northern boundary of the village. It had its Presbyterian meeting-house, a frame building on the square between Fourth and Fifth, Main and Walnut Streets; its grave-yard, court-house, jail, and public whipping-post, all on the same square. Upon this same ground, between the court-house and meeting-house, bands of friendly Indians would occasionally have war-dances, much to the amusement of the villagers; after which, the hat would be handed around for the benefit, it may be, of the papooses.

And here I may mention the fact that the pews and pulpit sound-board of that same old pioneer meeting-house, built in the years 1792-3, whose pulpit was, in 1810, occupied by that able, fine-looking, hospitable, brave old Kentucky preacher, Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, are still in use in a small German Lutheran Church, on the river road, within the present corporate limits of our city.

The village also had its stone Methodist meeting-house, built in 1805-6, situated on East Fifth Street, a little west of Eastern Row, then the eastern boundary of the village, now Broadway. It also had its post-office, on the corner of Lawrence and Front Streets, and its Davis Embree Brewery, on the river bank, below Race Street.

Between 1810 and 1820, many important events took place affecting Cincinnati. Among them may be named the great earthquake; and, next, the landing, at our river bank (we had no wharf), of the first

steamboat of the Western rivers—both in the year 1811. I remember that one was about as astounding as the other, and took as many out of doors, though with somewhat different feelings. From this year, barges, keel-boats, and broadhorns, with their melodious long tin horns, began to be seen and heard less frequently, and finally to disappear, and “the last of the boatmen” have been honored in poetry and painting.

During the year 1811, the people of Cincinnati, and all those living south and west of us, were in constant apprehension of serious troubles with the Indians. Councils were held with the chiefs of various tribes at Fort Wayne, Vincennes, at Urbana, Ohio, and at other places. But little, if any, reliance was placed in their good faith, and the murders on our borders produced great alarm and distress.

The battle of Tippecanoe was fought with the Indians, late in the Autumn of this year, by our brave General Harrison. The Fourth United States Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Boyd, was highly honored for the part it took in the battle. The following Spring this regiment was ordered to Newport Barracks. It reached Newport early in June, and on the second day afterward crossed the Ohio River on its march to join the Army of the North, under General Hull. The military companies of Cincinnati met them at the landing, and escorted them up Main Street. A grand triumphal arch, which many present will remember, was erected on Main Street, extending from the north-east to the north-west intersection of Main and Fifth Streets, dedicated in large letters, “To the Heroes of Tippecanoe,” under which three hundred passed—all that remained of the regiment. They had with them, as a prisoner, a somewhat prominent person, who had either deserted or shown the white feather in the time of battle, who was not allowed to march under the arch, but was compelled to go round it.

The Fourth Regiment marched the first day to a place about five miles north of Cincinnati, where they were bountifully supplied by our citizens with provisions. On the 8th of June, General Hull's army was encamped near Urbana. On the 10th, Lieutenant Colonel James Miller, with the Fourth United States Regiment, was escorted into camp at Urbana by the Ohio troops. Here, also, had been erected an arch in honor of the regiment, on which was inscribed :

“TIPPECANOE—THE EAGLE—GLORY.”

The same regiment was afterward surrendered by Hull at Detroit. But subsequently to that, in the battle of Chippewa, when Colonel Miller was asked by his superior officer, "Can you take that battery from the enemy?" he replied, "I will try, sir;" and success crowned the efforts of the hero. The words, "I will try," were afterward worn on the buttons of his regiment.

On the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared with Great Britain. Recruiting stations, one at Newport and one at Cincinnati, were soon in active operation, and the music of the fife and drum was heard in our principal streets. Volunteering and drafting was the order of the day, and business for a while languished, only to become more active as the war progressed. Every thing wore a military aspect: United States troops from the Newport Barracks were marched under arms, on Sunday, to the pioneer Presbyterian meeting-house, to hear the stirring words of our good and brave Dr. Wilson.

Kentucky sent her thousands of volunteers on their march to join the Army of the North (soon to be commanded by General Harrison), to give battle to the British and their savage allies. It was a glorious sight to see these brave men pass up Main Street; and what glory they earned in the second war for independence! . . .

The news of the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, at New Orleans, fought and won by "Old Hickory," reached our village, and what a glorification our people had! Some now present will remember the illumination, the grand procession that moved down Main Street, with a bull manacled, and appropriately decorated.

Another month or more brought news of peace, made before the great battle of the 8th was fought; and then another grand illumination of our village. What a joyous time we boys had! How we equipped ourselves with paper soldier-caps, with red belts and wooden swords, and marched under command of our brave captain as far as Western Row, now Central Avenue, where we reached the woods, and, for fear of Indians, returned to our mammas, reporting on the return march to old Major-General Gano, who, after putting us through a drill, gave each boy a fip to purchase gingerbread, baked by a venerable member, formerly President of this Association.

Following the war, inflated prices came tumbling down; men broke in large numbers, and banks broke. For a few years, it seemed as though our town would have to go into liquidation. Before 1820, the country was flooded with the notes of irresponsible private banks. Traders and others issued their small notes of twenty-five cents and

upward, called "shinplasters," redeemable in dry goods, groceries, or in something to drink. The little silver in circulation was converted into what was termed "cut money." A Spanish pistareen, worth seventeen or eighteen cents, was cut into six pieces, representing double the value in silver of the pistareen; and so with quarters and half-dollars. A meal at a tavern was to be had for twenty-five cents in this cut money, and for one dollar or more in paper.

It was during this period that the credit of our merchants with the East sank lower than ever before or since. Cincinnati's want of credit was proverbial throughout the Eastern States and cities. But a better day came; and for the past thirty or forty years the credit of the business-men of no city stood higher, if so high, as those of Cincinnati. The merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally have passed through the panics of 1837, 1854, 1857, and 1873 with fewer failures than any other large city in our country.

In 1819 or '20, we had our first bank-mob. A procession was formed in the upper part of town, and marched down Main Street. A large number of drays helped to form the column. On one of them was a black coffin, on which was painted in large letters, "Miami Bank no more." The military were stationed in front of the bank, which was on Front Street, near Sycamore Street, fearing violence to it. The procession reached Front Street without interruption. When opposite the mayor's office, which stood on the south-east corner of Main and Front Streets, our worthy mayor, Isaac G. Burnet, on his crutches, placed himself at the head of the procession, and from the statute-book read the Riot Act. Such a sudden stampede was never before seen in our town.

Between the years 1820 and 1830, Cincinnati took a new start. The Miami Canal was commenced. This gave an impetus to all business, and real estate recovered as well as advanced. The occasion of digging the first spadeful of earth of the Miami Canal was one of importance to our city. Governor DeWitt Clinton came from New York to perform the ceremony, in connection with Governor Morrow, of Ohio. This was in the year 1825. Middletown was selected as the point of commencement. Our military companies, the Hussars and Cincinnati Guards, escorted the governor to the place selected. While here, he was quartered with Colonel Mack, at the old Cincinnati Hotel.

A short time previous to this, the friends of Henry Clay, in Cincinnati, had invited him here to see our city, and to partake of a public dinner. There were present at this dinner one or two hundred of our

citizens, besides Mr. Clay, Governors Clinton, Brown, and Morrow. Governor Poindexter was also in the city, but was prevented from being present. Although then an apprentice-boy of nineteen years, I managed to raise three dollars, and attended the dinner. The sight of so many distinguished characters seated at a table, which crossed the ends of three or four longer ones, was a novel one to me, and I fancied myself in the presence of giants, until after the wine was freely drank, the cloth removed, smoking commenced, and speeches and story-telling became the order. Then I thought, to use the language of Governor Vance, "Most great men look smaller the nearer you get to them."

To forward the work of internal improvement, as well as to promote education in our State, Cincinnati sent to the General Assembly as representatives her able and practical Micajah T. Williams, and Nathan Guilford, the pioneer friend of common-schools. The canal and common-school laws of the State resulted from the union of the friends of each of these measures.

In the same year (1825), in the month of May, Cincinnati had a visit from General Lafayette, accompanied by his son. The occasion brought here thousands from the country. All within a circuit of a hundred miles seemed to be here. Lafayette approached our city from Lexington, Kentucky, where he had been to visit Henry Clay. He was met and welcomed at our landing by Governor Morrow and General Harrison. The whole public ground between Main Street and Broadway, and Front Street and the river, was densely crowded with men, women, and children, and the windows, balconies, and roofs of the buildings fronting the river were alive with people waving their welcome. After tarrying in our city from noon of one day to midnight of the next, he departed up the river. The day of his arrival, as well as that which followed, and his departure at midnight, will be remembered, by those who witnessed the scenes, as long as their memories last. All was grand; but the closing scene, at twelve o'clock at night, with the illumination on both sides of the river, the crowd of many thousands of our people on the landing, the beautiful display made by all the steamboats in port, the procession of military companies, the firing of cannon from our landing, from the boats, and from the arsenal at Newport, with the martial music, seems to me, after the lapse of fifty years, the most brilliant sight of my life.

It was not until 1830 that Cincinnati gave evidence of becoming a great city, though she had been incorporated as early as 1819. In

1820, her population was 9,602; in 1826, 16,230; in 1830, 24,831. In 1825 and 1826, she was undergoing the severe ordeal of paying off "old debts." Through the branch bank established here by the United States Bank, during the years of inflation and extravagance which preceded this period, most of the large real estate owners had become almost hopelessly in debt, and large portions of their property had been taken by the United States Bank, and subsequently sold at an advance. Some few obtained the right of redemption, and, by borrowing money in New York and Philadelphia, succeeded in saving their estates; but many, if not a majority of their debtors, went under. Interest ranged from ten to thirty-six per cent, and there was no legal limit. At this period the valuation of the property listed for taxation in our city was \$6,848,433, not more than some half-dozen or less of our citizens combined are now worth.

The opening of the Miami Canal, in the year 1828, gave new life to all business. Real estate again advanced, and those who had money to invest reaped a harvest. It has been said that Cincinnati never went backward. This is true as regards population, but not as to value of real estate. Once, and once only, did her real estate recede decidedly in its market or salable value. This was during the ten years preceding the opening of the Miami Canal—as, for instance, 740 feet front by 100 deep, on Seventh Street, south side, running west from Central Avenue, sold at public sale, in 1817, for \$4,000, and was purchased at private sale, in 1827, for \$2,100, about \$3 per front foot—now worth \$300 a front foot.

Prior to the opening of the canal, the city depended on the river and mud roads for its daily provisions. Occasionally, during a mild and open Winter, the mud roads would become impassable for wagons, and the people were subjected to short allowance.

In the year 1831, our first Macadam road was built, and it was soon followed by others. It was in the year 1835 that the first railroad was proposed. Seven years later, the pioneer Little Miami road was opened in part.

The year 1832 was the most notable in Cincinnati. First the city was visited by a great conflagration, extending from below Third Street to where the Commercial Bank now stands. Next came the flood of the Ohio River, which covered all the city below Third Street. This was accompanied with, and followed by, a partial famine. The greater portion of flour and other provisions had been kept below high-water mark. Some few, more successful than others, had suc-

ceeded in raising their stocks of flour to upper stories. But, then, what exorbitant prices they demanded, and would have obtained but for the denunciation of an independent press! Later in the year, and following the fire, flood, and famine, came the dreaded pestilence, the Asiatic cholera, which carried more of our population to their graves than have any of its visitations since, notwithstanding our then small population of twenty-five thousand.

One of the results of the cholera was a large number of orphans. The ladies of Cincinnati found an occasion for their efforts in caring for the unfortunates. With funds placed in their hands by the Masonic lodges, and others of the city, they founded the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. The city gave them the use of a building on the ground now occupied for the beautiful Lincoln Park.

About the period of the opening of the Little Miami Railroad, our Whitewater Canal was put in operation; and it was a question in our City Council which of the two was to confer the greater benefits on our city. Aid had been extended to both by the city and individuals, on the same principle that subscriptions were made to churches and school-houses, without expectation of pecuniary return.

The struggle of the officers of the Little Miami Company to carry on their work, the then young civil engineers can best record. They could tell how often, when pay-day came, how many cattle were butchered and distributed to the laborers—cattle which had been received in payment of the farmers' subscriptions to capital stock. They could also tell how the men of the "shovel and the pick" surrounded the house of honest William Lewis, the treasurer, demanding money from an empty treasury, calling him every kind of hard name, until he was forced in search of his president, in order to resign, saying, "These men, when I tell them I have no money, call me liar and scoundrel so often, and so earnestly, that I begin to think that I am what they call me—and I *must* resign."

I will not compare our early railroad building with those constructed in the past ten or fifteen years, further than to say that once they were built for the benefit of the stockholder and the public; but for ten or more years past, in too many cases, the officers and contractors have been the parties that have made their fortunes. This has led to the construction of railroads in advance of business to support them, creating unhealthy competition, and rendering investments in most of them unprofitable. Nothing short of a ten-years' rest in building will bring them to paying institutions generally.

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I have spoken of the great difficulties encountered in building the Little Miami, our first railroad into Cincinnati; and it is proper I should add, that it ultimately attained a high standing among the railroads of the country for its usefulness, its management, and its ample returns to stockholders.

It may be expected I should say something of the *second* railroad built in our city—the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, or the Great Miami Railroad.

When this road was commenced, in 1848, the question as to the superiority of railroads over canals had been settled in the public mind, and there was no such difficulty in raising funds as had been experienced by the Little Miami Company. The bonds of roads then under way—such as the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Lake-shore and others—were negotiated in New York, so as to net from eighty to eighty-five cents on the dollar. County, town, and township subscriptions to capital stock were readily obtained, and railroads were built with comparative ease.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, however, was built without the aid of any such subscriptions. Its stock and bonds were sold at par, without the employment of New York or other brokers. Such was the faith at home in the enterprise, that within a month a cash subscription of three-fourths of a million was made by our merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens. New York capitalists took the remaining stock and the first issue of bonds at par.

This was the first instance in which Western railroad securities had found a market in New York without making heavy sacrifices, and it took the New York City brokers by surprise at its presumption and success.

The road was placed under contract, and built in a little over a year's time. It was opened on the 19th of September, 1851, and for twenty years or more promptly met *all* its obligations, and, after paying interest on bonds, made fair average dividends to its stockholders.

The third railroad built to our city was the Ohio and Mississippi; and next follows the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, the Cincinnati and Baltimore, the Cincinnati and Louisville; and, last, the Dayton and Springfield. Covington and Lexington, or the Kentucky Central, should have been mentioned in the order of time, though its terminus is not in our city.

As a general proposition, the roads terminating in Cincinnati are not now prosperous and dividend-paying institutions. Why this should

be so, when their facilities are so fully taxed with business, is a question not easily solved.

Cincinnati, like all other railroad centers, has been largely benefited by her roads. They connect her with all portions of our country—East, West, North, and somewhat indirectly with the South. Within a short time, it is hoped by our citizens to have a more direct connection to the South. This will doubtless add greatly to our business.

I am not, however, one of those who think the future growth of our city depends on one railroad. For fifty years I have watched its progress, and during the greater part of that time have expended my means, time, and energies to promote its prosperity. I have witnessed its ups and its downs, its growth from two thousand to about three hundred thousand inhabitants, including its surroundings and dependencies, until it has acquired a strength within itself to grow to further greatness, even though we fail to build a railroad on the most direct line to any one section of our great country.

Much injury, I believe, has been done to our city by the prevalence of the sentiment that we must retrograde, and become comparatively a village, without a road more directly to the South. So much has been said, written, and published to this effect in the last few years, that capitalists from abroad, desiring to make investments, have passed by our city as one that has already attained its full growth.

How different a sentiment has been encouraged in Chicago! There the infant is taught, even before it can say its prayers, to repeat the words, "Great is Chicago!" Here our people have been taught to say, "Without the most direct route opened to the South, we are all going to destruction."

I have said Cincinnati has an *internal strength* that will carry her forward to greatness. That strength consists mainly in her manufactures, for which her location, so near to the raw material, gives her pre-eminent advantages. Her means of communication, by railroads and by rivers, with all the great markets for manufactured articles, are not behind other cities.

Forty years ago, the great statesman and orator, Henry Clay, in a speech made to the citizens of Lexington, on his return from Washington, remarked, "I have always been at a loss to understand why the growth of Cincinnati should have so far exceeded that of Lexington." Mr. Charles Hammond, the editor of the *Gazette*, in commenting on the speech, said if Mr. Clay would pass a week in Cincinnati,

the why and wherefore of Cincinnati's growth would be understood by him; that he would take him through our manufactories in the heart of the city, and into the small one-story houses of mechanics in our suburbs, where work in a small way was done, and show him that we had a people that produced far more than they consumed, and had abundance to export; in short, that Cincinnati had but few idlers. Therein lies the strong foundation of Cincinnati; and it will continue for the next century to stand and prosper upon it, long after all those present, and their children, shall have passed away.

Thus far I have spoken of the material wealth and growth of our city. I will now only refer to her institutions of learning, of art, and of science; of her many noble church edifices; of her medical colleges, her Mechanics' Institute, her Expositions, her benevolent institutions, her hospitals and asylums, her Children's Home, and her Widow's Home; her relief Union, and her Union Bethel; her noble system of common-schools, and of her university; her Mercantile and Public Libraries, not surpassed by any in the country. With these various institutions and public charities, all are familiar; and it is necessary only to allude to them.

To show, however, the advance made since 1830 in our common-schools, it may be stated that in 1830 the average number of teachers required was twenty-two, at a cost of \$5,190 per annum; in 1872, five hundred and ten teachers, at a cost of \$419,713 per annum.

In the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, I recollect of but three or four small schools. A Mr. Thomas H. Wright kept one in the second story of a frame building on the south-west corner of Main and Sixth Streets. The stairs to the school-room were on the outside of the house, on Sixth Street. John Hilton had his school on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, over a cabinetmaker's shop; David Cathcart, on the west side of Walnut, near Fourth Street. The scholars at each school probably averaged about forty.

There was a custom in those early days, when the boys wanted a holiday, to join in "barring out" the schoolmaster. Providing themselves with some provisions, they would take the opportunity, when the schoolmaster was out at noon, to fasten the windows, and bolt and doubly secure the door, so as to prevent Mr. Schoolmaster from obtaining entrance.

In the years 1811 and 1812, my father lived nearly opposite the school of Mr. Wright, and I remember, on one occasion, to have seen him on his stairs, fretting, scolding, threatening the boys, and demand-

ing entrance; but to no purpose, except on their terms; namely, a day's holiday and a treat to apples, cider, and gingercakes. There are, probably, those present who attended this school.

There was still another custom among Western school-boys in the early days of Cincinnati. At that time every one who came from east of the mountains was called a Yankee, whether from Maryland or New England. The first appearance of the Yankee boy at school, and during intermission, was the time for the Yankee to be whipped out of him. When I first witnessed the operation, I was too small to be whipped; but my elder brothers caught it. Not long afterward, I helped to whip the Yankee out of the Hon. Caleb B. Smith and his brothers, who came from Boston.

I will bring my recollections to a close by making a few contrasts between the

PAST AND PRESENT IN CINCINNATI.

1810—Latest news from Europe sixty to ninety days old.

In 1870—News published in the London *Times* at six A. M., is republished in Cincinnati dailies at same hour of same day.

1810—A journey from New York to Cincinnati, by vessel to Philadelphia, Conestoga wagon to Pittsburg, and a keel-boat down the Ohio, made in sixty days.

In 1870—Made in less than thirty hours.

1810—A journey to New Orleans by barge, keel-boat, or broad-horn, and return to Cincinnati on horseback through the Indian country, made in from three to four months.

In 1870—By steamboat from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return in fifteen days, and by railroad in four days.

1810—To Columbus, Ohio, in six or eight days, according to the season and depth of mud.

In 1870—Eight or nine hours to go and return.

1810—To Dayton, from two to four days.

In 1870—In two and a half hours.

From 1810 to 1835—The Ramage, Wells, and Washington presses would print two hundred and fifty sheets an hour.

In 1870—The cylinder steam-presses, fifteen thousand sheets an hour.

In 1826—The first daily paper in all the country west of Philadelphia was published in Cincinnati by S. S. Brooks. It ran its race in four months.

In 1827—The second daily, the *Gazette*, which still prospers in its old age, although at its commencement it had but one hundred and twenty-five subscribers.

In 1836—The first power-press was brought west of the Alleghanies for the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It was an "Adams press," built in Boston, and run by hand-power turning a fly-wheel. Could print seven hundred and fifty sheets an hour.

In 1843—The first steam-power printing-press, made by Robert Hoe, was brought to the Mississippi Valley for the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

1810—When fires occurred, every one able to labor was required to be on hand with his long, leather fire-bucket, and form in line to the river, to pass buckets with water to the fire. Every householder was required to keep one of these hung up, marked, and ready for instant use.

In 1870—Cincinnati, with her steam fire-engines and well-ordered fire department, excels that of any other city.

1810—Our streets, a large portion of the year, were covered with dust six inches deep, and at other times with mud much deeper, so that there were but two or three points at which Main Street could be crossed by foot-passengers.

In 1870—The foot-passenger can cross at any point without soiling his stockings, if he wear boots or high shoes.

1810—Our preachers, in some cases, gave us sermons from one and a half to two hours long, and sometimes took an intermission of fifteen minutes, and went on with their discourse.

In 1870—A sermon over half an hour in delivery not generally acceptable.

1810—Fashionable parties were given in the afternoon, from five to nine o'clock.

In 1870—Between ten P. M., and two A. M.

1810—Cincinnati had a population of two thousand.

In 1870—Including its surroundings and dependencies, one of three hundred thousand, and growing.

1810—Public officers, contractors, councilmen, aldermen, congressmen, and senators were generally honest.

In 1870—For contrast, see the newspapers, of all parties, all over the country.

RESPONSE BY MAYOR JOHNSTON.

I OBSERVED, by the public journals, that my presence was expected on this occasion, and that a gentleman, for a life-time known in the annals of this city, and who had filled some of the highest positions in commercial and in business life, was assigned the duty of my presentation. Upon such public notice, and from my great regard for the objects of this Society, I therefore appear before you.

I return you my profound thanks for the honor you have extended, by introducing me to the surviving representatives of those who were the founders of the city of Cincinnati, and consequently among the earliest settlers of the State of Ohio. I am aware of the fact that this distinguished privilege is given me not from personal merit, but as the Chief Executive of the Cincinnati of to-day. And I will add, that not the least of the few pleasures which I have derived from holding a position which in general confers no delights, is the opportunity to be introduced to this distinguished Society.

I am frequently called upon to respond to "The City of Cincinnati." In this Society such a response from me would be altogether out of place. Here are the men and women who, knowing Cincinnati as it is now, were well acquainted with it for a quarter of a century before I was born. And this is my native city. I, therefore, as a junior, and entertaining the old-time respect, appear before my seniors with humility, only desiring to take a back seat, and listen to the interesting reminiscences which such a meeting as this is calculated to inspire. If I were gifted as an orator, this would not be an opportunity in which to exercise the vocation. Pioneers of Ohio,—deeds speak louder than words. You have spoken by results, and the results are more eloquent than even Cicero or Demosthenes. Here is the city, here is the State, that you have founded; and a merciful Providence, singling you out from the great mass of your contemporaries, has permitted you to live to witness its surprising and extraordinary development. What, in Europe, was the slow growth of centuries has been crowded into your single lives. Were there no books and no chronicles of the fact, the present generation would be incredulous if told that there were men and women here who remembered Cincinnati when it was a straggling village, and when Ohio, long the third State of the Union, with its near three millions of people, was what Nebraska is now.

The compliment of being invited to be present at the Annual Meeting of this Association is the more deeply prized because, by the ordinance of nature, there are not many more years in which it can be enjoyed by any of my successors, from the fact that the progenitors of our city and State will have joined their contemporaries who have already preceded them unto that bourne from which there has not been the echo of returning step. I feel, ladies and gentlemen, as Mr. Webster felt upon the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, in 1825, when he addressed the survivors of the action as men of a former generation, and who, after alluding to many who had been immortalized after death by the honors paid them, said he was reluctant that these honors should be extended further, and who prayed God that there might be more than ordinary delay in invasion of the lives of the small band who were then enabled to be present.

Fathers and mothers of Ohio,—I close by wishing you many and many a repetition of an anniversary which is of so absorbing interest to your children, grandchildren, and to all your descendants, as well as to the thousands from foreign lands who have found a home in that State at whose political and social organizations you were among the creators.

I should consider that I had hardly performed my duty in appearing before you at all, if I neglected to pay a tribute of respect to your secretary and my old-time personal friend, John D. Caldwell, Esq., who has been so indefatigable in preserving your records, and in other respects contributing to obtain and popularize every existing memorial of Cincinnati and Ohio with which you are connected, and whose services you have recognized at so many annual elections as invaluable.

ADDRESS OF HON. E. D. MANSFIELD.

AFTER the interesting address of my friend, Mr. L'Hommedieu, it is hardly necessary to add any thing; but some things he said were suggestive. He alluded to the earthquake of 1811. On the sixteenth of December, 1811, we were roused from our sleep (then living just beyond the House of Refuge) by the rattling and tumbling of every thing in the house. In fact, the chimneys had fallen down, and we rushed out of the house upon a light snow on the ground, in order, as we supposed, to save our lives. That was one of the hardest shocks;

but successive shocks occurred for four months. My father, in order to test the motion, hung a powder-horn as a pendulum in the window, and it never entirely ceased vibrating until the first of May! I mention this because it is not impossible that such an earthquake may come again, and it may then be remembered that such things have been.

Another thing mentioned was the return of the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry from the battle-field of Tippecanoe.

I remember when that regiment passed my father's house. It stopped, and the officers came in to take refreshments. They marched to Canada, afterward to Mexico, then through the Rebellion. Recently I saw, when at West Point, the bullet-cut, dirt-covered flag of the Fourth Regiment, hung among the memorials of the war, in a room of the Military Academy.

With the Fourth Regiment, and making a part of Hull's army, were two companies from Cincinnati—one of light infantry and one of dragoons. Just before they set out, they were called into the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Fourth Streets, to hear an address from Dr. Joshua L. Wilson. The text was, in substance: "Cursed be he that goeth not forth to battle, and cursed be he that keepeth back his hand from blood." The brave, earnest, patriotic Wilson never hesitated to speak his mind, and speak it freely. That noble army was surrendered without a cause; and none who did not know those men, *can* know with what anguish and sorrow and indignation that surrender was received.

And, now, what tribute shall we pay to their memory? What is their monument? It is their works. It is the institutions they made. Who were the pioneers? More than sixty years ago, I saw the great Chief of the Miamis, Little Turtle, ride away from my father's house. In imagination, I have since thought I saw the spirit of the Indian race leaving his native land, and bidding farewell to the home of his fathers. But who succeeded him? Who were the pioneers? When I think of those who laid the foundations of the State, I think of the first lines of a song called "Alknomak." It begins thus:

"The sun sets at night, and the stars shun the day;
But their glory remains when their light fades away."

They were among the first people of the land, whether we judge them by their characters, their education, or their acts. The pioneers of the Muskingum were a remnant of the army of the Revolution—

brave, intelligent, conscientious men, who gave their services and lost their fortunes, and had nowhere to look except to some such enterprise as that of settling up the new and fertile lands of the West. Such were the Putnams and Varnums, and Tappans and Sprouts, who, in some such day as this, landed at Marietta. So, too, were the settlers of the Scioto—men of education and intelligence, and who had yet some estate, but who had come to a land of freedom and light. Such were the Massies, Worthingtons, Tappans, and hosts of others on the Scioto.

So, too, of the same character, were the settlers of the Miami. The St. Clairs, Burnets, Findlays, Ganos, and others, were intelligent men. These were the men who founded Ohio—the men who founded it on freedom, religion, and education. They have been written out in constitutions, laws, and usages, and they will live in future generations, when marble monuments have decayed, and yonder beautiful fountain has fallen into ruins. The Roman poet said, “I have erected a monument more durable than brass;” and so the pioneers have built a monument, in these institutions, which ages can not destroy.

And now, my friends, I bid you good-bye, in the words of Mrs. Barbauld :

“Life—we have been long together :

Bid me not good-night ;

But, in some brighter clime, bid me good-morning.”

HON. BELLAMY STORER.

THE remarks of this venerable gentleman were brief, but full of sympathy with the occasion, and devout thankfulness to God for the ability to be present and take part in the exercises. He told them that he had a distinct recollection of seeing the Fourth Regiment, in the East, embarking in 1811 for the Indian war ; and the way he came to remember it so well lay in the fact that his uncle was commander of the regiment. In concluding, Judge Storer expressed the hope of that eternal reunion beyond the shores of time, where the good and the blest of all ages and all nations under the sun awaited them.

The Hon. Dr. G. VOLNEY DORSEY, member of the Constitutional Convention from Miami County, was called, and delivered a brief address, which was well received.

HON. WM. M. CORRY

WAS called upon, as the son of the first Mayor of Cincinnati, for a speech; but he had none to make. He expected to be a listener only; and yet he could not disregard the cordial invitation to address the pioneers.

There were repeated calls for Mr. Corry, who hesitated about speaking; but at last he said,—

That his reluctance to speak was not from indifference to the occasion, but for what he thought an excellent reason. He wanted to give others a better chance, and when such was the motive, nothing could be more golden than silence. He had for many years, in private conversations and by speeches made on invitation of the Pioneer Association, taxed the patience of the members, and probably exhausted all he had to say on the subject. It was a greater pleasure to him to give way to others than to speak himself; but he could very briefly treat a topic suggested by the touching protest of Mr. Storer against the hard materialism of our age and people. He would not, however, take the rostrum, as his remarks were really so unexpected that they would hardly reward attention, much less challenge it.

Mr. Corry had felt a constant interest in this Society and its annual reunions, because it brought into friendly and intimate intercourse the aged pioneers of Ohio and their youngest descendants, as well as those who, like himself, were no longer young, but mature enough to appreciate the value of the extraordinary causes and results which were manifested in our physical progress and in the condition and character of the people. He held the Pioneer Association in great honor, for that it stood almost the only organization in the world that had a purely unselfish object. That object was to do homage to the memory of men and women who had passed away during a life-struggle to establish a State which provided the greatest latitude for liberty, and the firmest barrier to despotism; to defer to the aged survivors of both sexes, whether here assembled or elsewhere dispersed; and to inspire the next generation with love of one another and of their great inheritance. It builds probably wiser than it knows in strengthening the weakest place in our institutions. More than any other people, we are, in the material sense, prosperous almost beyond expression; but, like them, we are prone to vaunt ourselves over our acquisitions of property, and to regard wealth and display and per-

sonal acquisition as the chief end of man. This Association asserts, by its principles and its organization, that there is something in civilization far superior to that standard. To the dead, whose claims are ordinarily forgotten, it calls attention, and gives them credit for good deeds; to the aged still living, but beyond the period of activity, it extends its cordial greeting; and, by precept and example, it teaches all to subordinate the selfish to the social feelings. It is a most eminent and powerful social institution, planted in the mighty current of extravagance, folly, and self-seeking in which society is steeped to the very lips. Whether its influence be less or greater, we claim that it is cast upon the right side. The managers of the Society invite all the pioneers of Ohio since 1815, and their descendants, to assemble, and with conversation, songs, and exchange of information, as well as by means of a simple entertainment, to unbend themselves, and to recognize the nobler qualities of human nature. They invite us, in point of fact, to the effectual effort of reformation most needed in our day and generation. It is a reformation which will put us forward in the first business of life, in the real errand of human beings—which is to leave the world better than we found it. Inasmuch as we have hitherto followed a bad example of egotism, of money-getting, of worshipping pecuniary success, we are here invited to put above these things the sterling elements of individual and national character.

This small and decreasing circle of hoary-headed men and women in their active lives have not done any thing so important. Their present work is the crown of it all; it is an almost sacred halo upon their venerable heads. They are testifying to the infinite value of the social elements of our nature, and placing them in that higher scale where they belong. Such a discipline may be humble, modest, and, for aught I know, unappreciated; but it has borne its fruits, and will continue to bear them. Whatever tends to make us better men and women, and to sustain the proper symmetry of society, should have the hearty co-operation of all good people; and I do not know any instrumentality so unique and valuable as the Pioneer Association. It has my hearty support, and my profound respect and admiration.

Ex-Mayor SPENCER, of Cincinnati, was next invited to speak. He alluded to the life and labors of his father, whose adventures among the Indians formed such an interesting and romantic chapter in the history of the State.

ELDER JAMES CHALLEN

Was next called upon (an old citizen of Cincinnati), and related reminiscences of early times in Lexington, Kentucky, where he was raised and educated. He remembered the earthquakes of 1811, and the revival of religion following them; and somehow or other concluded that certain forms of religion had a good deal to do with earthquakes, physical as well as moral.

He recollected the visit of General Lafayette to Lexington in May, 1825, to which reference has been made. He was then in Transylvania University, under the Presidency of Dr. Holly, who gave privilege to several classes in the institution to furnish original addresses to the distinguished visitor. He wrote a poetical one, which was accepted, the manuscript of which he still has in his possession. In the middle of the address, Lafayette, supposing he had finished it, arose, and with both hands grasped his, and gave them a hearty shake, which, said he, came very near shaking all the poetry out of him; but, as some was still left in his speech, and probably the most effective part of it, he made one step backward and finished it, both standing. The effect of the act, though not in the programme, was quite theatrical. At the conclusion of the address, he again gave another hearty shake, and sat down. I refer to this incident, said the speaker, to show, in what followed, the genuine politeness and delicate consideration of the friend of Washington. He had not given such expression of his hearty appreciation which was due to the speaker who preceded him, and who had retired below on a seat near the platform, but gave it to every one of the speakers that followed him; but no sooner had they all finished their addresses, than he arose and descended the steps to the first speaker, and, in the presence of the assembly, gave him the same mark of approbation he had given to the rest, amidst the thundering applause and pleasure of all present.

After these reminiscences, Mr. Challen read the following lines, which he had written for a former occasion, and in a distant State, but now adapted to the present:

Ye remnant of a pilgrim band,
Each from a different clime;
To you I stretch a friendly hand,
And weave this simple rhyme.

From old New England's rocky shore,
Or from its ancient hills,
You caught at first our forests hoar,
And traced our sunny rills.

From Jersey's plains, or Penn's old woods,
Or Knickerbocker's isle,
Or where the ocean sweeps its floods,
You came in rank or file.

Perchance the lands of Burke and Fox,
Beyond the distant sea,
Or those of Luther and of Knox
Live in your memory.

The ancient elms, beneath whose shade
You sat, and sung, and laughed ;
The breezy lawn, the sunny glade,
The spring from which you quaff'd ;

The school-house, and the humble kirk,
The lowly cottage door ;
The romps and plays, the daily work,
The ramble on the moor ;

The song of "Auld Lang Syne," now fled,
The dreams of other days ;
The memories of the sainted dead,
The pleasant walks and ways,—

All these are in your hearts ; I know
'Tis not an idle dream ;
And while the rapid moments flow,
They mingle in the stream.

And as the cheerful hours you spend
In social chat and glee,
You miss, each year, some trusty friend
Whose form you do not see.

'Tis not in numbers, nor in name,
Nor yet in added power,
That gives enchantment to the flame
That consecrates this hour.

As one by one the band grows less,
Or flies the passing year,
The few that form the broken mess
Become to you more dear,—

Like the famed sibyl leaves of yore,
When torn up, shred by shred,

Only enhanced the precious store
That still was numbered.

So live, that when your journey's o'er,
You'll meet in that fair land,
Where wandering feet shall bleed no more,
To join the pilgrim band.

Lunch was announced, and the assembly adjourned to the basement, where an elegant repast was prepared, under direction of the Pioneer Executive Committee, by Mr. and Mrs. Ransley, of West Eighth Street. Over two hundred and seventy pioneers sat down at the well-spread board, and ate with a relish.

Exercises in the Afternoon.

On returning to the main audience-room, Judge JOSEPH COX was introduced.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE JOSEPH COX.

THE venerable gentlemen who have preceded me have given you most important and interesting recitals of events in the early history of the State, and we have listened with unflagging interest to their details of the history and struggles of the early pioneers. How full of sturdy adventure and thrilling romance! They bring before us vividly the picture drawn, by Walter Scott, of the author of many of his own immortal tales. Hearing them, we almost stand in the presence of Old Mortality, with chisel and mallet, renewing the names on the tombstones of the early pioneers, while he details to the listening historian their dauntless exploits. I would willingly forego saying any thing, that I might listen to these details as they fall from the trembling lips of aged men who were contemporary with the history they detail. *We* call it history; to *them* it is the mere recital of what they saw, and part of what they were.

To me, however, is assigned the task of speaking, not of the *early* history of Ohio, but of what the State is *now*.

We have met to celebrate the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of the settlement of Ohio by civilized white men. Ohio, as a State, boasts no great antiquity. We do not stand before her as one does before the great Pyramid of Egypt, and with wondering admiration say, "How old art thou?" No! Her greatness is not measured by age, but by the achievements of her sons and daughters, which have crowded the greatness of bygone centuries into the annals of a few years.

Eighty-six years ago, when the first white settler came to Marietta, this whole State was a vast expanse of forest—much of it wild, rocky hills, and foul, unwholesome swamp; no roads to mark their path; the compass and stars their only guide through a wilderness guarded by inhospitable savages. But our pioneer fathers were of the true stuff of which States are said to be made:

"Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks, and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, *dare* maintain."

And wisely did they plan, and nobly wrought. Only forty formed the nucleus of this State, *eighty-six* years ago; and now we have a population of nearly three millions, more than half a million of voters, and seven hundred thousand children in the public-schools. Not only is her own population large, but Ohio has been the mother of empires, and her children have in all these years been going out to plant other States and territories. And to-day we find them by thousands in every State and territory north, south, and west, building up their greatness and shaping their destiny.

They fill up the busy States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas; and, climbing over the Rocky Mountains, are found in town, city, mining-gulch, and farming-ranch, to the shores of the Pacific; and, beyond her thousands of miles of placid waters, Ohio's sons are ambassadors of our nation in China and Japan.

The strong character of her sons has made its mark in living light in every department of our country's history—in statesmanship, war, literature, arts, agriculture, and science. She has given to the nation two Presidents of the United States—General W. H. Harrison and U. S. Grant; one Vice-President—B. F. Wade; two Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court—S. P. Chase and M. R. Waite; two Associate Justices—John M'Lean and N. H. Swayne; three Post-

masters—General R. J. Meigs, John M'Lean, Wm. Dennison; three Secretaries of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, S. P. Chase; four Secretaries of the Interior—Caleb Smith, Thomas Corwin, J. D. Cox, Columbus Delano; two Generals of the Army—U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman; and a host of others who have written their names in glowing colors on the national history. In the world of art, the names of Powers, Clevinger, Jones, Baker, Read, Soule, and Beard, are known wherever the delineation of the human form or the beauties of nature, as portrayed by the genius of the chisel or brush, are known and admired.

Let me state, in a few words, the material wealth of the State, as exhibited by the census of statistics in 1873. We have eighty-eight (88) counties with full organizations and public buildings, one city with a population of a quarter of a million, one with one hundred thousand, three with over thirty thousand each, five with over ten thousand each. Our population has increased a thousand per cent in eighty years; and in the last year over fifteen thousand dwelling-houses have been erected, worth over eight millions of dollars. There are one hundred and ninety-six thousand cultivated farms in the State, inclosing nearly twenty-six millions of acres of land, four hundred thousand acres of orchard. In 1873, there were four millions and a half of sheep raised in the State, one million eight hundred head of cattle, two million and eighty-eight thousand head of hogs, and seven hundred and twenty-four thousand horses; and the total value of taxable property was one billion four hundred and sixty-eight million dollars. Last year we raised over a hundred million bushels of corn, twenty-eight million bushels of wheat, and our wives and daughters churned fifty million pounds of butter.

The eastern part of the State abounds in coal and iron sufficient to meet the wants and abilities of the State and manufactories for a thousand years, and is being developed with great rapidity; and all kinds of manufacturing establishments are growing up over the State.

To convey this produce to market, we have fifty railroads, with five thousand two hundred and six miles of road in operation, connecting with every section of the whole Union; seven hundred and ninety-six miles of canal, reaching from the lakes at the north to the Ohio River; Lake Erie, navigable on the whole north, and the Ohio River on the south, both filled with vessels of proper dimensions for the carrying trade; while turnpikes and public roads cross almost every section of land in the State.

The religious and educational interests of the State have kept pace with its material prosperity. Churches of nearly all denominations are in every city, town, and township; the exact number I have not been able to ascertain. There are one thousand nine hundred public-school districts, with eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-four school-houses, valued at eighteen millions of dollars; over a million of children of the age entitled to public education, with an average daily attendance of four hundred and eight thousand, and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine teachers, three hundred and fifty high-schools, and seventy-four colleges and universities.

With all the vast array of public wealth and improvements, we have yet in the State nearly ten million acres of land uncultivated, and the mining and manufacturing interests of the State are only in their infancy.

Who shall tell what will be our future? Our State has the capacity to nourish and sustain, I might safely say, a population of twenty millions of people, while the natural beauty of its scenery, the healthfulness of its climate, its accessibility to and from all parts of the world, make a home here in every respect desirable.

While many of our people, with the migratory spirit of the age, are continually seeking new homes in the West, in hopes of bettering their fortune, may we not confidently hope that a closer examination of the wealth, resources, and capabilities of our own State will not only tend to keep them here, but draw fresh supplies to our population from all those who seek to make their homes in a State where natural resources and the avenues to fortune are so great, and so bountifully spread for all?

Much interest has been manifested in regard to rearing a monument to our pioneer fathers. This is well. I should be extremely glad to see it done. But, after all, is not our great, prosperous, and happy State, the grandest monument which can be reared to its founders?

After this speech, the audience joined in singing:

"O God, our hope in ages past,
Our hopes for years to come."

GENERAL SAMUEL CARY

WAS introduced. He began with a statement that he did not come to the meeting to talk, but rather to listen. He could scarcely claim a right among the pioneers. He was not one himself, but his father was. He could not recollect very far back, but could remember how he used to be sent into the Fifth-street Market by his father with peaches, chickens, and turkeys, and how his stock in trade was very cheap then. Peaches sold for sixteen cents per bushel, chickens for seven cents a piece, and turkeys for ten cents. He remembered an old man who could not sell a load of peaches even at this price; and so, rather than sell them at a lower figure, he dumped them into a neighboring pig-sty.

These were days of small things. Men passed whole lives in accumulating the little which men now accumulate in a day. One old man whom he used to know, and who labored hard in accumulating small things, he said, was now living in our County Infirmary.

Mr. Cary then spoke of the enterprise of the people of the United States, of the mighty strides they had made in machine improvements, and of the way in which they far surpassed foreign efforts.

After referring pathetically to his aged mother, who, though over eighty years of age, had come with him to the meeting, and to the hope that the old, gray-headed persons present might long live to bless the young with their counsels, Mr. Cary closed.

Mr. BABER, of the Constitutional Convention, was introduced, and expressed his hearty approval of the manner of these old pioneers who meet together annually to recall the merry days of Auld Lang Syne. He did not claim to be a pioneer, having come to the State of Ohio only twenty-nine years ago, but he was particularly glad of the opportunity of having his voice heard among these pioneers.

Mr. HILL, member of the Constitutional Convention from Ashland County, was the next speaker. He spoke enthusiastically of his reverence for the gray-haired, of his love for meeting them, and to hear them relate the experiences of their younger days, relate their toils and hardships, and what they did to make the great State of Ohio what it is.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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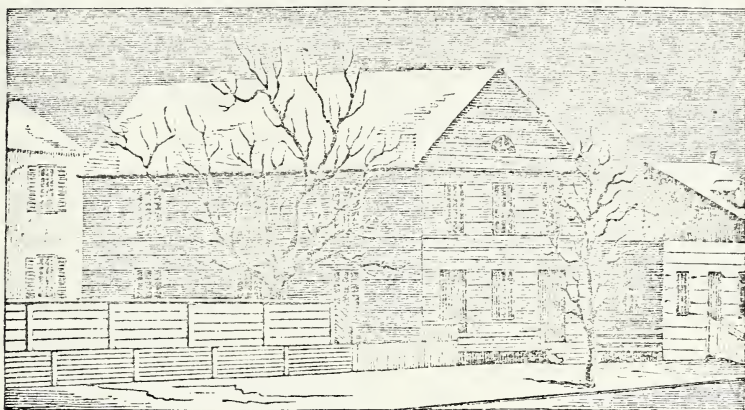
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The Chairman then read the following names of members of the Association who, by reason of sickness, were not able to be present: Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Gillespie, John Whetstone, Reason Reagin, Lewis Maynard, Wm. B. Dodson, Judge D. K. Este, and William Moody.

By a unanimous rising vote, it was determined to convey to those afflicted an expression of sympathy from the members who were able to be present at this anniversary.

Mr. CHILTON A. WHITE, member of the Constitutional Convention, from Brown County, was introduced, and spoke at length.



Relic of the Pioneer Presbyterian Meeting-house, afterward "Burke's," on Vine Street.

An invitation was then tendered to volunteer remarks from the old pioneers, and, in response, the Vice-President, WILLIAM P. STRATTON, related the following:

The first meeting-house known to him was a very modest frame one, situated on the west side of Main Street, about one hundred feet north of Fourth Street, occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, under the ministry of Joshua L. Wilson. Here the pioneers long met to worship the God of their fathers. In due process of time, this humble temple became too small for their congregation, and gave way to a substantial brick building, long known as the "Two-steeple Church," which at length gave place to the elegant structure now occupying its site, with a hand pointing toward the heavens crowning its lofty steeple.

When the pioneer frame meeting-house was to be demolished or

removed, William Burke, one of the earliest, most faithful and truly catholic in spirit of Methodist ministers, purchased it, and had it removed to the west side of Vine Street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where it long remained for the use of such as were not Pharisees according to the strictest of the sect. But, as there seems to be an end to the history of most things, the time came when this truly pioneer meeting-house was taken down and its timbers used for the frames of five cottages, situated on the northwest corner of Cutter and Clark Streets; three of the cottages are still remaining. At the time of the erection of these cottages, Father Burke saved one of the sills of the "old church" for "pioneer canes," one piece of which he bestowed upon me, and after having it properly turned, mounted, and engraved thus: "Cut on Main Street, between Third and Fourth, in 1792. Presented to William P. Stratton, by William Burke, in 1847." This cane is highly prized by me on account of many precious memories, and may be seen by calling on me any time. It was my purpose, when the cane was completed, to call on the donor in person and thank him for so precious a relic—a part of the old sill in its new form—but that privilege was denied me; for, on that very night, he was called away from earth to receive the reward conferred upon one who had spent so long and useful a life in the vineyard of his Master.

The Hon. E. D. MANSFIELD then made a few remarks, referring to some reminiscences of the past.

REMINISCENCES AND CONCLUSION.

THE President then said he wished to say something about Mrs. Strong, to whom reference had been made a few moments since. He spoke of the beauty for which she in her younger days was famous, and of the earnest effort which a certain Indian chief had made to secure her as his bride. He also referred to the courage which she had always possessed, whereupon the Secretary remarked that courage from her was expected, inasmuch as she was the daughter of Captain Miller, who fought valiantly under old General Anthony Wayne.

A vote of thanks was extended to the First Congregational Society for the use of the entire building for the day; also to Mr. Loth,

President of the Jewish Temple congregation, for the liberal tender of their temple for this meeting of the Pioneer Association.

"Come, thou fount of every blessing" was then sung, in the old-fashioned style; after which, Elder Stratton pronounced a brief prayer, and the happy audience was dismissed.

The First Presbyterian Meeting-House.

1789—In laying out plat of Cincinnati, in-lots number 100, 115, 139, 142, (square between Walnut and Main and Fourth and Fifth Streets,) were dedicated for the use of a meeting-house, graveyard, and school.

1790—16th October. A few cabins, the nucleus of Cincinnati, were clustered about the river bank, and with a population of only two hundred,—all below the strip of high land on which Fort Washington was perched. The Sabbath devotions were in camp-meeting style, under the native forest-trees of this dedicated spot; and, by the law of the territory, male adult attendants at these meetings were required to be armed with loaded guns. At this date Rev. David Rice, of Virginia, the pioneer Presbyterian minister in Kentucky, having preached there since 1783, in his missionary circuit, gathered eight persons at this point, and formed the first Presbyterian Society; namely, David Kitchell, Jacob Reeder, Joseph Reeder, Annie Reeder, Samuel Sering, Sarah Sering, Jonathan Ticknor, and Isaac Morris.

1791—June. Rev. James Kamper, a licentiate of Transylvania Presbytery, Kentucky, visited this little flock, and in October they agreed to raise seven hundred dollars, and, from the timber growing on the spot, to build a meeting-house. Until it was finished, services were held in a horse-mill on Vine Street, used for grinding corn.

1792—January 16. The subscription was started to build a frame, 30 by 40 feet. (See illustration, page 36.)

1792—January 16. "We, the subscribers for the purpose of erecting a house of public worship, in the village of Cincinnati, to the uses of the Presbyterian denomination, do severally bind ourselves and executors firmly, and by these presents, the sums of money

and commutations in labor respectively annexed to our names, to be paid to John Ludlow, Jacob Reeder, James Lyon, Moses Miller, John Thorpe, and Wm. M'Millan, or either of them, their heirs or administrators, Trustees appointed for the business of superintending the building aforesaid, payments to be made as follows: One-third part of our several subscriptions to be paid so soon as the timber requisite for the aforesaid building may be collected on the ground where the said house is to be built. Another third when the said house is framed and raised. And the other third part when the aforesaid house may be under cover and weather-boarded. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names:

John Ludlow,	Benjamin Valentine.	Samuel Martin,
Jacob Reeder.	Asa Peck.	Daniel C. Cooper,
James Lyon,	Robert Hurd,	Moses Jones,
Moses Miller,	Samuel Dick,	Francis Kennedy,
John Thorpe,	Robert Benham,	J. Gilbreath.
William M'Millan,	Joseph Shaw,	General Jas. Wilkinson,
John P. Smith,	Isaac Felty,	Winthrop Sargent.
David E. Wade,	James Wallace,	Dr. Richard Allison,
James Brady,	Robert Caldwell,	Captain Mahlon Ford,
Joel Williams,	Jonathan Davies,	Ensign John Wade,
Levi Woodward,	Thomas Ellis,	M. M'Donogh.
William Woodward.	Daniel Shoemaker,	Samuel Kitchell,
Jeremiah Ludlow,	John Blanchard,	Matthias Bruns,
James Demint,	Benjamin Jennings.	Samuel Williams,
Richard Benham,	John Gaston,	Jabez Wilson,
John Cutter,	Jonas Seaman,	David Logan,
Joseph Lloyd.	Reuben Roe,	James Lowry,
Nehemiah Hunt,	John Cummins,	David Long,
Cornelius Miller,	Elliot & Williams,	Alexander M'Coy,
Abr. Bosten,	Thomas M'Grath,	Joseph Spencer,
Gabriel Cox.	James Bury.	David Hole,
Samuel Pierson.	Thomas Gibson,	James Blackburn,
Daniel Bates.	Henry Taylor,	James Cunningham,
Benjamin Fitzgerald,	Elias Wallen,	J. Mentzies.
James Kemper,	Thos. Cochran,	Major Joseph Shaylor,
Isaac Bates,	James Richards,	James Kremer,
John Adams,	John Bartle,	Captain Wm. Peters,
William Miner.	J. Mercer,	W. M. Mills,
James Miller,	H. Wilson,	H. Marks,
Seth Cutter,	William Miller,	Matthew Winton,
S. Miller,	James Reynolds,	Ezekiel Sayre,
John Lyon,	Thos. Brown,	Samuel Gilman,
James M'Kane.	Matthew Deasy,	W. Elwes,
Ensign Wm. H. Harrison,	James M'Knight,	John Dixon,
Margaret Rusk,	John Darragh,	Daniel Hole."

Few gave more than two or three dollars; some 7s. 6d.; none higher than eight dollars. Many gave materials, nails, planks, or a day's work.

The work was proceeded with in true pioneer style, each person contributing some portion of the material and labor, and it was under cover 6th October, although it had only earth floor and log seats; for here the court was held that tried James May for the murder of Mott Sullivan.

1792—October 23. The Presbytery of Transylvania assembled here, and united in installing Rev. Mr. Kamper.

1794—June 11. General Wayne having brought the Indians into subjection, the trustees—who then were Jacob Reeder, John Ludlow, William M'Millan, James Lyon, John Thorp, and Moses Miller—resolved to “finish the meeting-house, to pale the door-yard, and fence in the burying-ground;” and the autograph signatures to the subscription-list, still preserved by the Society, show the amount subscribed, as follows:

Moses Miller,	\$8 00	Stephen Reeder,	\$6 00
Jacob Reeder,	8 00	William Reddeck,	1 00
James Lyon,	5 00	Thomas Denny,	2 50
James Kamper,	8 00	Robert Mitchell,	2 00
John Lyon,	2 00	William Harris,	4 00
Ezra Fitz Freeman,	2 00	Christopher Dickson,	4 00
David E. Wade,	10 00	Matthias Person,	1 00
John Brown,	10 00	Frederick Coons,	1 00
Nathaniel Stokes,	2 00	J. Gibson,	1 00
Elliott & Williams,	8 00	Robert M'Cray,	2 00
Thomas Irwin,	1 00	A. Hunt & Co.,	20 00
Joseph Brice,	3 00	Samuel James,	5 00
C. Avery,	1 00	James Ward,	1 00
Jacob Lowe,	1 00	James Garrison,	1 00
Edward Kelly,	1 00	Duncan Steward,	1 00
Je in Galbraith,	1 00	Thomas Underlevy,	1 00
Andrew Paul,	1 00	Alexander Darlington,	1 00
M. Winton,	3 00	Martin Baum,	1 00
John Adams,	3 00	Enos Terry,	2 00
Robert M'Clure,	3 00	A. J. Caldwell,	1 00
William Maxwell,	3 00	Mrs. Willcocks,	1 00
Robertson & Mackay,	3 00	Peter Kemper,	2 00
O. Ormsby,	2 00	Thomas Goudy,	4 00
John Riddle,	4 00	G. Yeatman,	2 00
Job Gard,	3 00	Ezekiel Sayre,	3 00
Samuel Robinson,	3 00	Nathan Moody,	3 00
Luther Kitchell,	5 00	Samuel Kitchell,	4 00
Stophel Oldrid,	1 00	Samuel Foster,	2 00
William Irvin,	1 00	M'Elwee & Duffy,	3 00
Nehemiah Hunt,	1 00	Isaac Felty,	3 00
John Dixon,	3 00	Cornelius Van Nuy,	3 00
James Brunton,	2 00	William Woodward,	2 00
William Miller,	2 00	Moses Jones,	2 00
D. C. Orcutt,	2 00	Elijah Craig,	5 00
Nathan Earnes,	1 00	Timothy Scanan,	1 00
Evan James,	1 00	Adam Galliger,	1 00
Joel Williams,	3 00	Alexander Lewis,	2 00
Ziba Stebbins,	3 00	Benjamin Davis,	1 00

John McCay,	1 00	John True,	1 00
John Miller,	1 00	Ferd. Brokaw,	1 00
William Darragh,	1 00	Israel Ludlow,	10 00
Michael Fox,	1 00	T. Hole,	8 00
James Ferguson,	5 00	William Cummins,	3 00
Miss Henderson,	2 00	Robert Kepe,	3 00
Thomas Kebby,	2 00	Thomas Kennedy,	6 00
Patrick Dickey,	2 00	Joseph Kennedy,	3 00
Samuel Creigh,	10 00	Samuel Kennedy,	3 00
William Irwin,	1 00	Samuel Dick,	3 00
Azarias Thorn,	1 00	John Hamilton,	3 00
James Gillespie,	1 00	Russell Farmer,	2 00
John Welsh,	1 00	Abel Sprague,	2 00
Samuel Freeman,	1 00	Kennedy Morton,	1 00
Moses Bradley,	1 00	James Campbell,	1 00
George Gillespie,	1 00	Francis Kennedy,	1 00
Caleb Mulford,	1 00	Levi Sayres,	2 00
John Miller,	1 00	William M. Bothero,	1 00
Ham. Flaughter,	1 00	Abraham Parker,	2 00
David Logan,	1 00	George Dougherty,	1 00
Joseph M'Knight,	2 00	William Bedell,	4 00
Noadial Albord,	7s. 6d.	James Bedell,	2 00
J. Strickland,	7s. 6d.	Philip Cook,	1 00
James M'Kee,	7s. 6d.	Leonard Teeple,	2 00
Benjamin Jennings,	7s. 6d.	John M'Kane,	3 00
James Brady,	7s. 6d.	Reuben Kemper,	2 00
Starking Stafford,	1 00	William M'Lain,	1 00
Thomas Williams,	1 00	James M'Lain,	1 00
Enos Potter,	3 00	Elijah Davis,	1 00
Thomas Cochran,	4 00	Jonathan Davis,	2 00
A. Andrew,	1 00	Daniel Hole,	1 00
Thomas Gibson,	8 00	Richard Hoells,	2 00
Thomas Gibson,	8 00	Daniel Ferrel,	2 00
Love Marcelof,	3 00	John Mercer,	1 00
William M'Millan,	8 00	David Bay,	2 00
Thomas Fream,	2 00	David Reeder,	3 00
Samuel Williams,	3 00	Jedediah Tingle,	2 00
James Lowry,	2 00	Jabesh Phillips,	2 00
John M' Kane,	1 00	Isaac Bates,	3 00
Matthias Ross,	4 00	Simeon Nott,	1 00
Daniel M'Carry,	1 00	Samuel Pierson,	1 00
Allyn Baker,	5 00		
John DeHass,	1 00		
		Total,	\$430 00

THE TWO-HORN CHURCH.

PREPARATIONS were made, in 1812, to erect a brick edifice in place of the frame meeting-house. A paper was prepared by the pastor, Rev. Joshua Lacy Wilson, which subscription-paper, in the handwriting of the subscribers, was recorded in 1845, on the books of the County Recorder, Griffin Yeatman, Book No. 22, pp. 467-9. They agreed to apply the subscription,—

1. To erect an edifice for public worship in Cincinnati.

2. That each, by self or proxy, should have an opportunity to purchase a pew therein at public auction, crediting his subscription and twenty per cent of amount paid in cash, but none of the money to be refunded.

3. The pews to be subject to an annual tax for support of a minister in the congregation.

4. Pay to be in cash, material, produce, manufactures, merchandise, or labor, as may be accepted by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Trustees or the Building Committee, one-fourth in sixty days after public notice in the Cincinnati newspapers, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in eighteen months, and complete the whole in one year and eight months after the first public notice.

Jacob Burnet,	\$500 00	J. Carpenter,	\$100 00
Martin Baum,	500 00	C. Park,	200 00
Wm Lytle, in land,	1,000 00	Jos. Ruffner,	300 00
Dan'l Symmes,	400 00	Hezekiah Flint,	100 00
David E. Wade,	400 00	James Conn,	100 00
Jesse Hunt,	400 00	Joseph Warner,	75 00
Jacob Wheeler,	200 00	Leonard Taylor,	75 00
Lucy Zeigler,	400 00	John P. Spinning,	75 00
James Ferguson,	400 00	Rob't Merrie,	75 00
Joel Williams, in land,	400 00	Peter M'Nicol,	75 00
N. Longworth (on condition that a sum above \$12,000 be raised), cash, \$200,	250 00	Jeremiah Reeder,	75 00
Sam'l Stitt,	200 00	A. Moore, painting and glazing,	100 00
Francis Carr,	200 00	John Mahard,	50 00
Casper Hopple,	200 00	John Cranmer,	50 00
Griffin Yeatman,	200 00	Zacheus Biggs,	100 00
Sam'l Lowry,	200 00	Davis Embree,	75 00
W. Barr,	200 00	Geo. St. Clair, painting and glaz- ing,	75 00
John Kidd,	200 00	John Gibson, Jr.,	50 00
David Kilgour,	200 00	Robert Caldwell,	150 00
Wm. Irwin,	200 00	Dan'l Mayo, Newport,	50 00
Jacob Williams,	200 00	Joseph Jenkinson,	100 00
Wm. Woodward,	300 00	John Andrews,	50 00
Nathan'l Reeder,	200 00	Geo. P. Torrence,	100 00
Jesse Reeder,	200 00	O. M. Spencer,	100 00
Wm. Betts,	200 00	Sam'l Ramsay,	100 00
Elmore Williams,	300 00	John Riddle,	250 00
John S. Wallace,	200 00	Ichabod Spinning,	100 00
Pat Dickey,	200 00	A. Hamilton,	50 00
Sam'l Perry,	200 00	Isaac Bates,	100 00
A. Dunseth,	200 00	Clark Bates,	100 00
John M'Intire,	100 00	Ez. Hutchinson,	100 00
Sam'l Newell,	100 00	Wm. Stanley,	300 00
Elias J. Dayton,	100 00	Wm. Corry,	100 00
Wm. Ramsay,	100 00	Chas. L'Hommedieu,	100 00
Joseph Prince,	150 00	James Riddle,	250 00
John S. Gano,	100 00	John B. Enniss,	50 00
Wm. Ruffin,	100 00	Dan'l Drake,	75 00
		Robert Allison,	75 00

John H. Piatt,	\$100 00	Francis West,	\$50 00
John Watson, painting work, . .	50 00	J. N. Gluer,	25 00
Thos. Boal,	100 00	Jonah Martin,	50 00
Jos. M'Murray,	100 00	Arthur Ferguson,	30 00
James Dover,	30 00	Nath. Edson, lime,	50 00
Isaac Anderson, $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, $\frac{1}{2}$ material or work,	100 00	Josiah Hally,	50 00
Thos. Ashburn,	100 00	Andrew Mack,	50 00
H. Bechtle,	100 00	David Wade,	50 00
John Jones,	50 00	Benj. Coop.	30 00
Jacob Baymiller,	200 00	Solomon Sisco,	25 00
Thos. Graham,	300 00	Arthur St. Clair, Jr.,	125 00
Andrew Hopple,	50 00	W. Noble,	150 00
Sam'l Yonars, carp. w.,	100 00	Sam'l W. Davies,	50 00
Wm. Casey,	50 00	Alex. Johnston,	30 00
Charles Marsh,	25 00	W. C. Anderson,	50 00
Jabez C. Ferris,	50 00	Wm. H. Hopkins,	25 00
John Armstrong,	200 00	Jos. B. Robinson,	100 00
Henry Hafer,	50 00	Jeremiah Hunt,	100 00
Stephen Butler,	25 00	Oliver Ormsby,	100 00
John Heighway,	25 00	Sam'l Kidd,	50 00
Rob't Archibald,	75 00	John Brown,	25 00
Thos. Sloc, Jr.,	30 00	Total,	\$16,745 00.

1795—18th February. The congregation met to divide the meeting-house into seats or pews, agreeably to a plan proposed. D. E. Wade and Wm. Bedell were chosen additional trustees. Thus ended the pioneer slab-benches. The house was really not completed until 1799. Rev. Peter Wilson, grandfather of General Peter Wilson Strader, of Cincinnati, was called to be preacher, August 27, 1797, for six months. Officiated from December, 1797, until his death, July 30, 1799.

1795—3d August. Wayne's treaty at Greenville secured peace from further Indian wars.

26th August. Judge Symmes released to Judge George Turner, of Cincinnati, 19,860 acres in the Mad River Valley, and in March, 1796, he laid out the town of *Turnersville*, on east branch of the Old Chillicothe or Mad River, and invited emigrants there; but, Symmes failing to secure title, the project fell through.

1795—February. The Hamilton County Court established two new townships—Fairfield Township (Butler County now), and Dayton Township (now Montgomery County).

November. Israel Ludlow laid out Dayton, planned by General Wilkinson; but the title being insufficient, it came into the hands of D. C. Cooper, in 1803.

December 17. Israel Ludlow laid out "Fairfield" (Hamilton now).

ANNUAL MEETING

OF

Pioneer Association of Montgomery County.

HELD AT DAYTON, OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874:

THE early settlers of Montgomery County met at the Court-house; Henry Brown, President, and H. D. Stout, Secretary.

The following list was read of those members of the Association, and others over fifty years of age, who had recently deceased:

AGE 50.	Francis A. Moore, Dayton.	July 31, 1873.
50.	William Dodd, Dayton.	August 6, 1873.
50.	Daniel Izor, Germantown.	October 12, 1873.
51.	Henry Schlaman.	November 27, 1873.
53.	J. F. Anderson.	May 4, 1873.
53.	Thomas Schaeffer.	June 14, 1873.
53.	Mrs. Maria L. Garst.	August 21, 1873.
55.	Major William Gunckel.	May 2, 1873.
55.	John C. Roundstock.	May 12, 1873.
55.	James P. Hopkins.	November 15, 1873.
55.	Frederick R. Hubly.	November 24, 1873.
55.	John Larue.	December 8, 1873.
55.	Mrs. Elizabeth Strong.	April 17, 1874.
56.	Mrs. Lydia D. Rush, Dayton.	August 15, 1873.
56.	Henry Hobkenmeier.	October 4, 1873.
57.	Mrs. Elvira M'Cain.	September 11, 1873.
57.	James Turpin.	November 11, 1873.
58.	Samuel Brush.	June 27, 1873.
58.	R. R. Campbell, Dayton.	August 12, 1873.
58.	Rev. A. Wombaugh, Perry Township.	August 14, 1873.
58.	John Connelly.	November 24, 1873.
58.	Mrs. Mary Ann Miller.	February 15, 1874.
59.	Mrs. Louisa Bold.	November 19, 1874.
60.	J. Insko Williams.	June 24, 1873.

AGE 60.	Mrs. Ann S. M'Comb, Dayton,	August 6, 1873.
60.	Hiram Grimes, Dayton,	August 15, 1873.
60.	Mrs. Mary Ann M'Kinney,	October 27, 1873.
60.	Maria Rigler,	January 15, 1874.
61.	Hugh Governey,	May 12, 1873.
62.	Mrs. Ann Herman,	March, 7, 1874.
62.	John Beardshear,
63.	Mrs. Sarah A. Brennis.	May 15, 1873.
63.	Mrs. Rebecca Richmond,	December 22, 1873.
63.	Hiram Buffington,	March 3, 1874.
64.	John Stephans, Dayton,	July 29, 1873.
64.	Simon Snyder, Dayton,	August 12, 1873.
64.	Jacob Coover, Butler Township,	February 23, 1874.
65.	Miss Maria Hertz,	September 8, 1873.
65.	Daniel A. Newman, Dayton,	October 1, 1873.
66.	Thomas J. Green, Dayton,	June 10, 1873.
66.	Mrs. Elizabeth Antonides,	October 23, 1873.
66.	Jacob Felters,	September 28, 1873.
67.	Mrs. Elizabeth Kramer,	May 10, 1873.
67.	J. R. Wagner,	January 30, 1874.
68.	Mrs. Mary Turner,	October 4, 1873.
68.	Mrs. Ellen Gaines, Dayton,	October 14, 1873.
68.	Robert Webber,	November 5, 1873.
68.	B. F. Ells,	January 11, 1874.
68.	W. N. Rinehart,	March 23, 1874.
69.	Mrs. Harriet W. Trader,	March 7, 1874.
69.	Frederick Hawker,	March 18, 1874.
70.	Mrs. Susan Dean,	June 24, 1873.
70.	Nicholas Gilman, Germantown,	July 23, 1873.
70.	Robert Allen,	January 13, 1874.
70.	Mrs. Kenzie,	March 6, 1874.
71.	Thomas M'Namara, Dayton,	July 31, 1873.
71.	Mrs. Mary T. Childs,	December 10, 1873.
71.	E. W. Davis,	December 11, 1873.
71.	Andrew Franklin,	March 17, 1874.
71.	Mrs. Hannah Price,	March 22, 1874.
72.	Mrs. Eva Treon, Miamisburg,	May 20, 1873.
72.	Michael N. Shaeffer,	October 6, 1873.
72.	Mrs. Angelina Butler.	November 27, 1873.
72.	Mrs. Hannah Wood,	December 3, 1873.
73.	Mrs. Eva Thomas, Dayton,	May 20, 1873.
73.	Mrs. Susanna Morris,	May 30, 1873.
73.	Valentine Frybarger,	July 22, 1873.
74.	Henry Espich, Miamisburg,	July 26, 1873.

AGE 74.	Mrs. Mary Wolf, Dayton,	January 3, 1874.
74.	Mrs. Malinda Coblentz,	April 23, 1874.
75.	Mrs. Alice Swain,	July 19, 1873.
75.	Israel Wilson,	January 16, 1874.
75.	Augustus Fenner, Miami City,	March 10, 1874.
75.	William Alloways,	March 19, 1874.
76.	Mrs. C. W. Goodman, Dayton,	August 9, 1873.
76.	Mrs. Mary Johantgen,	December 29, 1873.
76.	Mrs. Mary Black,	February 5, 1874.
77.	William Graham,	September 23, 1873.
77.	James H. Mitchell, Dayton,	October 13, 1873.
77.	Miss Amelia A. King,	January 16, 1874.
77.	James Riley, Perry Township,	April 20, 1874.
78.	Mrs. Achsah Green,	November 3, 1873.
81.	Peter Artz, Dayton,	October 16, 1873.
81.	Samuel Foerer,	March 25, 1874.
82.	Mrs. Rachel Parsons,	May 22, 1873.
83.	Miss Sarah Fenner, Dayton,	March 17, 1874.
84.	Jarvis Smith,	November 24, 1873.
84.	Mrs. Eliza Davidson, Dayton,	April 27, 1874.
85.	Mrs. Ann Helvigle, Dayton,	February 28, 1874.
86.	Mrs. Catharine Barkman,	September 23, 1873.
86.	Henry Marshall, Perry Township,	April 14, 1874.
87.	Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman,	November 13, 1873.
88.	Mrs. Mary Duffy,	March 8, 1874.
89.	John Neff,	May 12, 1873.
89.	Mrs. Elizabeth Spitler, Mad R. Township,	December 27, 1873.
89.	Daniel Schaeffer, Dayton,	January, 1874.
91.	Daniel Wertz, Jefferson Township,	September 28, 1873.
91.	William Spitler,	March 24, 1874.
92.	Robert Wead, Dayton,	July 30, 1873.
94.	Samuel Deardoff, Perry Township,
98.	Mrs. Mary B. Starr,	October 11, 1873.
...	Colonel J. M. Partridge,	January 30, 1874.
...	William Hopkins,	March 8, 1874.
...	Captain Adam Houk,
...	James O. Swallon, Butler Township,

E. D. MANSFIELD, Esq., on the invitation of the President, then took the stand, and delivered the address as per announcement. It was not written, the speaker saying that he had made no preparation, and intended to present just such thoughts as might occur to him on the occasion.

He said the long list of the dead, and the age they attained,

showed that the early settlers had a capacity to live. The lives of many had been prolonged even beyond the allotted period of three-score and ten. The average of life at this period is much larger than it was two centuries ago. The pioneers were a hardy, healthy, and vigorous people in body and in mind, which accounts for their longevity.

When speaking of the first settlers of Ohio, no one could tell who they were. It was, in fact, a most difficult question to solve. There were four distinct classes of immigrants. Near Fort Ancient, in Warren County, there is a fortification, the parapet of which is four miles in length. The location of this work, and its details, prove it to have been the most complete in the world. Who built that work is an unsolved mystery. It was done in a time of contention. There was war—unrelenting and bitter war—and somebody conquered; but of the victors and the vanquished no record was left to us. An immense tree which grew upon the parapet had fallen where it grew; and a few years ago the speaker, with a friend, on visiting the fort, had counted the rings which indicated the growth of the tree, and found that it was five hundred years old. The defenders of the fort had disappeared, and we should never know who they were, or by whom they had been conquered. Volney, the French philosopher, who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and had studied its history, its institutions, and its people, in a conversation with Little Turtle, a famous Indian, whom he met in Philadelphia, expressed the opinion that the civilization of Egypt came from America. Little Turtle responded, "Why may not Asia have been *peopled* from America?" This was a poser. The problem can not be solved.

Next, and second in order, came the Indians, of whom we have knowledge. There is no record to show how they got here, or of their origin. But we know that they were not the aborigines. They were the Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Delawares, etc. The Shawnees came from Georgia and Tennessee. They were more civilized than the other tribes. They came through Kentucky to Ohio. Kentucky never had a resident race of Indians. That was the "dark and bloody ground" where the Indians went to fight, but not to live. To show the acuteness of this race, it must be understood that most of the important cities of the State were built upon the sites of the old Indian towns. Cincinnati was one, and Wayne's flag floated from the staff erected upon an Indian mound in the western part of the city. Chillicothe, Newark, and other places, are located where Indian towns

once stood. All this proved the sagacity of the Indians. The Delawares and the Senecas came from the East. It was supposed, from the peculiar shape of the crania found in the mounds, that the Wyandots were the true aborigines. But such was not the case. The Wyandots came from the North-west. Thus, from the North-west, the East, and the South, came the tribes whom we could identify as the second in the series of the occupants of the soil of Ohio.

The third in the progression of settlement were the missionary pioneers. Long before Marietta was built, the Moravian missionaries were doing their Christian work among the Indians; but these missionaries were slaughtered. Post and Heckewelder will long be remembered for their missionary labors. The "Memoir of George Frederick Post" is a book which no one can read without being deeply affected by the depth of piety and the emotional character of that devoted man.

The fourth, which is the present race, are those whom we pleased to call the Pioneers. The first settlement by these was made at Marietta, next at Cincinnati, then at Manchester, and afterward Chillicothe and its neighborhood. These adventurous people belonged to no inferior class. The larger proportion were men of intelligence and character. Many of them were possessed of means, and were able to accomplish much good. They were men, too, of religious convictions. It was such men that laid the foundation of the State. There were no such settlers to give character to California and Arizona. Marietta was settled by officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution. Cincinnati was settled by the Burnets, the St. Clairs, Ludlows, and Ganos. The character of these pioneers made Ohio what it is—the best example of a republican State on earth. But we have no pioneers now—none have existed for thirty years. The railroads and the telegraph came in, and the pioneer ceased to be a character in our population. The emigrants to Indiana and Illinois could not be classed as pioneers. Many of them were able, by the facilities of transportation, to take even the pianos of their daughters with them. The only men who could now be classed as pioneers were the soldiers on the borders of Colorado and Texas. The speaker had some boyish recollections of pioneer days in Ohio. It was seventy years since, when a child, that he came to Ohio. His father was engaged in running the meridian lines in Indiana when there was but one white settlement in the territory—that at Vincennes. Then wolves and deer were shot on the ground

where Cincinnati now stands. He remembered seeing a tall, spare, well-built man, with a dark skin, ride up to his father's house, one day, to make some inquiry about the lines which his father had run. It was Little Turtle, the Indian Chief, the last great spirit of the Indian race. After the victory of General Wayne, Little Turtle laid aside his weapons of war, settled near Greenville, and finally died of the gout, a disease which has always been considered as a peculiarity of aristocratic people. When he came to die, he requested that the big guns should be fired over him, and the flag waved over his grave; and the white men paid this last tribute to his memory.

The speaker said his father sold a quarter-section of land, near Cincinnati, to a settler; and he remembers the man riding up to his father's door, taking a pair of saddle-bags from the horse, and emptying the contents on the table. It was the settler who had come to make his first payment on the quarter-section; and it was made in "cut-money," the peculiarity of which was, that a dollar, by the cutting process, yielded *five quarters*. There is a good deal of talk about currency and interest now, but the greenbacks were better than any currency we ever had; and twelve per cent interest would not make a show alongside of the old way of getting *five quarters* out of a silver dollar. The other samples of the old-time currency in Tennessee and West Virginia were furnished by coon-skins and tobacco-rolls.

The speaker gave some of the characteristics and experiences of the pioneer doctors and lawyers. Dr. Goforth, of Cincinnati, was a gentleman of the old school; he wore a powdered wig, and carried a gold-headed cane. The doctor, like others of his profession, would ride five, eight, or ten miles, of a dark night, to visit a patient, and receive, without complaint, the regular price of a visit,—feed for his horse, and a *cut quarter* in cash. Dr. Goforth emigrated to Louisiana, and wrote a long letter to the Senior Mansfield, in which, among other things, he said, "that if ever there was a hell upon earth, New Orleans was the place."

Referring to the lawyers of the North-western Territory, the speaker said that they practiced in the courts from Detroit—in what is now Michigan—to Vincennes, in the present State of Indiana; and all but *two* of them died drunkards. They were, for the most part, able and brilliant men. No such a thing as a temperance society was known in those days. His father's table always bore a variety of spirits, whisky included. In Cincinnati there are now three hundred

lawyers. Not one in ten are intemperate. Of thirty-six lawyers registered there in 1826, eight are living to-day.

People, in these days, are seeking for indestructible material for monuments in cemeteries. But the monument of character was a better commemoration; it would outlast the marble and the granite. Horace, the Latin poet, two thousand years ago, said, "I have erected a monument more durable than brass;" and Horace still lives in the remembrance of all civilized nations. Tacitus, another Roman, declared, "Agricola shall live narrated by Tacitus." Agricola was not one of the foremost men of his nation; but he outlived many who were more distinguished. Monuments will decay; but character, never! The virtues of the pioneers will be told as long as history lives. All honor to the soldiers of the Revolution who first made a settlement in Ohio. Honor to the pioneers of Montgomery County. If I could confer upon them all the distinction that Tacitus gave to Agricola, I would declare it now.

This, of course, is but an outline of the address of Mr. Mansfield. The closing passages were exceedingly touching and eloquent; and as the speaker sat down, he was greeted with a round of applause.

On motion of Robert W. Steele, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Mansfield for his able and instructive address.

The following officers were elected for the present year: President—H. L. Brown. Vice-Presidents—James Thompson, Jackson Township; Charles Spinning, Dayton; John Furnas, Butler; William Neibert, Miami; John Bell, Harrison. Secretary—H. D. Stout. Treasurer—R. W. Steele. Chaplain—David Winters.

NOTICE!



HAVE, from long-continued search into the local history of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and "the Territory North-west of the Ohio," secured valuable items—original and interesting—which I have concluded to glean from and publish, from time to time, in pamphlets of a few pages, in type easily to be read by Pioneers.

The series may include, in successive numbers of "THE CINCINNATI PIONEER,"—

Biographical Sketch of Judge John Cleves Symmes, with Notes of North Bend, and the Settlement of Symmes' Purchase of Lands between the two Miamis.

The early Courts of Hamilton County, and the Federal Courts of the North-west Territory.

A List of the early Marriages of Hamilton County and the Pioneer Preachers.

The Pioneer Lawyers of Hamilton County and the North-west Territory.

The Territorial Legislative Bodies, before the organization of the State of Ohio.

List of Members of the General Assembly of Ohio, by Counties, and Officers thereof since organization in 1803.

The Newspapers of Cincinnati for the first half century, from the Pioneer "Centinel of the North-west Territory," 1794.

The early Schoolmasters of Cincinnati and vicinity.

The Woodward and Hughes High-schools of Cincinnati, with Steel-plate Engravings.

An Ohio Leaf of the Burr-Elennerhassett Treason Trial, with fac-simile of "Cipher" used by Burr.

If intrusted with important papers or information, proper credit, with thanks, will be given therefor.

JOHN D. CALDWELL.

CINCINNATI, O., June, 1874.

No. 4.
JULY, 1874.

DOUBLE NO

PRICE

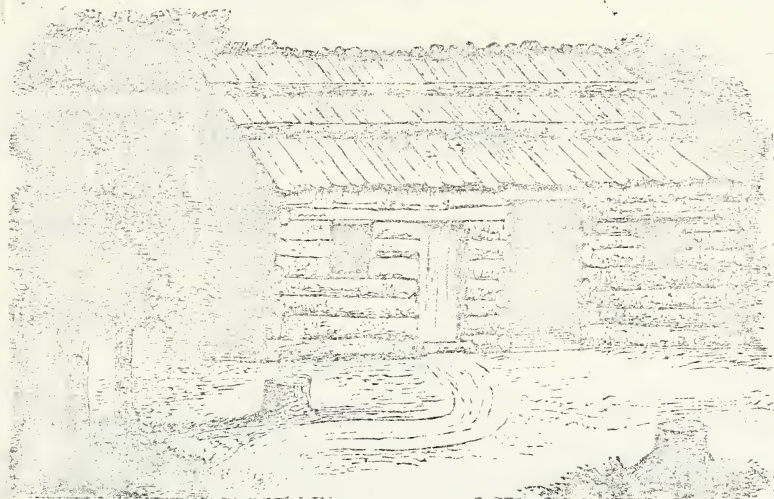
FIFTY CENTS

No. 5.
JULY, 1875.

The Cincinnati Pioneer.

EDITED BY JOHN D. CALDWELL,

Secretary Cincinnati Pioneer Association.



Fac-simile of Log-cabin Home-stead, in Indiana, of Bishop Roberts, M. E. Church.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN D. CALDWELL.

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1875

THE
CINCINNATI PIONEER.

Edited by

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

SECRETARY OF THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

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- PROCEEDINGS OF THE CINCINNATI PIONEERS AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, JULY 4, 1874—HISTORICAL MEMORANDA—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS IN CINCINNATI—HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM ALLEN.
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- PROCEEDINGS OF THE CINCINNATI PIONEERS AT CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, JULY 4, 1875—POEMS, "THE PIONEERS TO THE FLAG," "OUR HOMES IN CINCINNATI"—HISTORICAL MEMORANDA AS TO THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF CHILlicothe—NAMES OF ENTERTAINERS OF THE PIONEERS AT CHILlicothe.



CINCINNATI, O.:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN D. CALDWELL,

No. 233 West Fourth Street.

CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

— 864 —

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1815, 4th July—If on or before, as residents, or born in Ohio, may become members, \$2.

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Former Numbers—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in one cover, 50 cents.

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The five numbers in one cover, \$1.00. Muslin cover, \$1.25.

THE
CINCINNATI PIONEER.

NUMBER 4—JULY, 1874.

Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1874.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of July 5, 1874.

THE PIONEERS AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, FOURTH OF JULY, 1874—SPEECH AND GREETINGS FROM GOVERNOR ALLEN—HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY JOHN D. CALDWELL—GRAPHIC DETAILS OF OHIO'S PAST—"MOVING ACCIDENTS BY FIELD AND FLOOD"—THE STRUGGLES OF YOUTH AND THE GLORIES OF AGE.

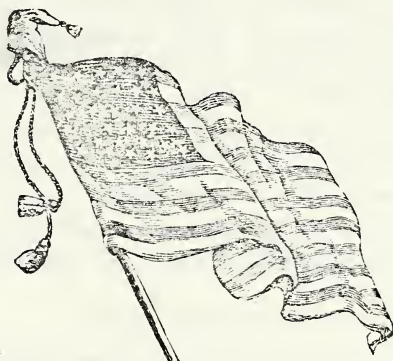
YESTERDAY, the ninety-eighth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated, as usual, by the Pioneers of this vicinity, in reviving memories of frontier life and hardship. The announcement that the Governor of the State, a white-haired veteran, nearly seventy years of age, had kindly consented to address them, was enough to crowd Pike's Opera-house, if the thermometer had been ten degrees higher than it was. The body of the hall was reserved specially for the old people, and though many of them were also on the wings and in the galleries, those parts were occupied by a younger tribe, sturdy enough to stand in the aisles when sitting room was not to be had. All the Pioneers who could possibly come were certainly at Pike's yesterday to enjoy the interesting feast of reason.

We were somewhat astonished to see how many of them are still left, and though many have reached the "sans every thing" stage, "piping in childish treble," and totter feebly on a staff, there still seem a large number hale and hearty, some even rosy under their burden of white hair and Pioneer responsibilities.

On the stage were His Excellency the Governor, between Mayor Johnson and his namesake, the Mayor of Avondale. Then there were Robert Buchanan, Thomas H. Yeatman, Peter Gibson, Judge Yapple, William Corry, the Hon. George E. Pugh, E. B. Reeder, Jacob Hoffer,

and Dr. Vattier. In addition to these, Elder W. P. Stratton and Secretary John D. Caldwell.

The meeting was opened about half-past two o'clock, by Elder W. P. Stratton. He stated that, by an accident, Bro. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, the worthy President of the Association, was unable to attend the festival occasion, and that the duty of engineering the meeting would therefore devolve upon him, and he trusted to the forbearance of the audience for any imperfections. Then, reading the 150th Psalm, the metrical version was sung by the old people, under the leadership of Professor Lemon; and this over, prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Montfort.



The next thing in order was to express the patriotism appropriate for the day by all joining again under the same leadership in the "Star Spangled Banner," the finest by all odds of our national hymns. Professor Lemon kept up bravely enough during the first verse, but if you had simply heard the singer when he was on the high chords of the second verse, without seeing him, you would have thought his voice belonged to a Pioneer. But the old song was sung with a great deal of fervor by the audience, and Professor Lemon's assistance was valuable and kind.

MR. CALDWELL'S ADDRESS.

THE President stated at the close of the song that Mr. John D. Caldwell had kindly prepared some statistics of the celebrations of the Fourth in days of the past, and Mr. Caldwell was accordingly introduced. The Secretary of the association was received with applause, and produced his manuscript. At the end of the first forty minutes he had reached the year 1819, and the thermometer was ninety-eight

degrees in the shade ; but we print the address in full, and assure the public that the materials for it have not only been artistically, but entertainingly arranged.

THE "FOURTH IN 'DAYS LANG SYNE.'"

Retrospection is the fruitful source of intellectual improvement and delight.

Confining our review merely in outline to the prominent celebrations of the Fourth of July in Cincinnati, for even sixty years of its existence, one minute each would consume one hour of your time.

Before Cincinnati was settled, and all the present tract of Ohio was a wilderness, the first home of civilization on this soil was at the mouth of the Muskingum, which from April 7th to July was called Adelphi, when, on the 4th of July, 1788, it was named Marietta. At Fort Harmar, the military station at that point, the United States cannon thundered forth loud peals in honor of the twelfth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. The oration was delivered by Judge Varnum, who had arrived one month before, bringing with him Mrs. Owen, the first woman who joined the settlement.

1788. December 3d, Major Benjamin Sites ; site Columbia ; 945 inlots.

EARLY TIMES IN CINCINNATI.

1789. A party of less than thirty, mostly surveyors, made the settlement at this point, two days before the 1st of January.

July. Judge Symmes received delegation of Indians at North Bend.

1790. By the time the Fourth of July came this year, Fort Washington had been erected at this point, and Governor St. Clair organized the courts of Hamilton County. A Federal salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fort, and a military parade.

1791. The Indians threatening to make a slaughter-house of the Miami settlement,—Harmer had been defeated,—General St. Clair musters aid from adjacent States. Major Israel Ludlow's residence, on the west side of Main Street, near Front, the only frame building in Cincinnati. The artificer's yard of the fort, in the Fall, was the scene of pioneer industry and expediency to patch up ill-constructed and ill-fitted arms for the army, which, under St. Clair, was defeated on the fatal 4th of November.

1792. General Wilkinson in command of Fort Washington.

Columbia, at the mouth of the little Miami, being a settlement several weeks older than Cincinnati, was the home of the Spencers,

Goforths, Ganes, and others, who came to Cincinnati to the business of the courts. It was to participate in a celebration of the Fourth of July in this year, that Oliver M. Spencer, then a lad of nine years, afterward a famous Methodist preacher, came from Columbia to Cincinnati, and, on his walking along the beach above the town to return home, he was captured by Indians, and was returned from Detroit after months of captivity.

1793. November 9th, the first newspaper, the *Centinel of the North-western Territory*, was started here by William Maxwell. His son still survives, a member of this Pioneer Association.

1794. A salute from Fort Washington, Captain Pierce in command. Dinner at Gordon's, in the frame house of Ludlow.

1795. The day was celebrated in a dinner at Gordon's Hotel, thirteen regular toasts; and at Columbia, fifteen regular toasts. Peace secured by Wayne at Greenville.

1796. The Fourth of July was celebrated by the first party that reached Conneaut, Western Reserve. Not a settler in all that part of the State.

1797. Federal salute. Dinner at Yeatman's, sign of the square and compass. Mr. Kemper offers his one hundred and fifty-four acres on Walnut Hills at seven dollars an acre!

1798. Captain Ed. Miller, father of Mrs. Strong, at Fort Washington. Territorial Legislature in Cincinnati. Winthrop Sargent appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory. W. H. Harrison appointed Secretary of the North-west Territory. Muster on the Fourth of July; Daniel Symmes, Lieutenant-Colonel of Battalion; Captain Smith's militia.

1799. On May 28th, the second paper, the *Spy*, was started. On the 4th the military from the fort were in procession. Dinner at Yeatman's, at Sycamore and Front Streets. Address by Governor St. Clair.

1800. William H. Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory; Charles W. Byrd became Secretary of North-western Territory. On the 4th the Republicans dined at Major Zeigler's, next door to Yeatman's. At Columbia, dinner at Frazer's; sixteen toasts.

1801. The Thespians; a city theater, in Artificer's Yard.

July 4th—At Yeatman's, Governor St. Clair present; sixteen rounds fired by Cincinnati Light Infantry. On the rock at Republican Spring, near where the present new reservoir is, Judge Symmes, President. At Columbia, presided over by Major Goforth.

1802. The first Court-house erected. Ohio coming in as a State.

Sermon on Sunday by Matthew Green Wallace. July 4th—Dinner at Major Ruffin's, Lawrence and Front Streets. Republicans celebrate it at George Fithian's; song by Daniel Symmes. At Columbia, dinner at Major Perry's.

Cincinnati now first has a Town Council. A meeting of citizens was called at the Court-house to determine by a vote if the Council should expend \$46; it was adopted. Of this sum \$12 was to pay for six fire-ladders and \$12 for six fire-hooks—a liberal start to commence a Volunteer Fire Department.

1803. Property becoming important, the Government gave up Fort Washington, on this side of the river; but made reparation by the purchase of land at the mouth of the Licking River, on the Kentucky side, from General Taylor, to erect thereon a magazine and arsenal. July 4th—Captain Smith's Infantry parade at Anderson's and Ruffin's. Dinner on the banks of the Ohio, below Mill Creek, at Ewing and M'Collum's. Oration by Matthew Nimmo. At Columbia—Dinner at Thomas Frazer's, Mr. Spencer presiding, assisted by Colonel Armstrong; General J. S. Gano in attendance.

1804. In this year, at the Fourth of July Celebration of the Society of the Cincinnati, in New York City, General Hamilton and Aaron Burr both met at the dinner without their secret transpiring that they had agreed (with Colonel Nathaniel Green Pendleton's father, the second of Hamilton) to meet in mortal combat on the 11th instant. General Hamilton fell. July 4th—At the Republican Celebration here a bower was built in front of the Court-house, Fifth and Main Streets; Judge Symmes presided. Oration by Thomas Rawlins; dinner.

1805. At this time the population of Cincinnati was 960; 53 log cabins, 109 frames, 6 brick, 4 stone houses. Stone—Jesse Hunt's, Columbia, near Eastern Row; Aaron Goforth's, Walnut, below Fourth; Andrew Lemon's, Water Street; Joel Williams's, Water Street. Brick—Elmore Williams, Main and Fifth; Miami Bank, Front, near Main; Nimmo's, Main, near Fourth; Judge Burnet's, Vine, near Fourth; next year—John W. Brown's office; Liberty Hall, east end Lower Market-house.

July 4th—Republicans at the bower in front of the Court-house; Lieutenant Elmore Williams, with a troop of light dragoons, parade; Judge Symmes, President; Matt. Nimmo, Vice-President; Thomas Rawlins orator; Captain Smith, with light infantry, to Beechen Grove; dinner; nineteen toasts: "Our fair countrywomen, our best solace in

adversity and our brightest ornament in prosperity ; may every mother be a Cornelia and every son a Gracchus." Captain M'Farland's volunteer toast: "A hard-trotting horse, a porcupine saddle, a cob web pair of breeches, and a long journey to the enemies of America." At Columbia—Colonel Spencer presided, assisted by Colonel Armstrong ; dinner at Thomas Hinkinson's ; seventeen toasts : "The virtuous American fair—may they never bestow their smiles on a traitor or a coward." At Newport, Kentucky—Washington Berry presided ; "The American fair—may they never frown on the true friends of their country." The Thespians met in the upper part of the stable in the rear of General Findlay's, back of the present Spencer House ; Ben. Drake, Thomas H. Sill, Lieutenant Totten, Dr. Stall, and others.

1806. At stone stable, near Yeatman's Tavern, the Thespians had a theater. They played "Poor Gentleman." Alluding to Yeatman's sign, the couplet ran :

"To call in customers we need to raise no rumpus ;
You can't mistake the sign ; 't is Yeatman's square and compass."

At the opening, General Finlay delivered an address. Major Zeigler kept door, dressed in a cocked hat, knee breeches, and sword in hand.

July 4th—Republican dinner at Disbrow's, Fifth and Main, attended by uniformed volunteers ; repaired to spring above Deer Creek ; Dan. Symmes, President ; W. Goforth, Vice-President. Song, by J. Delaplaine ; oration, by Elias Glover, Esq. Daniel Gano, captain of a boy's company of infantry ; Captain J. Ferguson, Light Dragoon Company. The Select Council dined at Yeatman's—John S. Gano, George Gordon, and Andrew Burt, present.

1807. July 4th—Captain Wheeler's company of artillery ; dinner in a beechen grove, near Mound. Reader, William M'Farland ; orator, Thomas Henderson. Married by Cornelius Sedam—Nathaniel Terwillager, aged sixty, to an amiable young lady, turned of twenty, both of Sycamore Township.

"Blow, blow, ye boisterous winds, ye gentle zephyrs play,
And let December frosts produce the flowers of May."

1808. July 4th, Sunday—Sermon by Rev. Joshua L. Wilson : "Salvation belongeth to the Lord." Orchard of Thomas M'Farland, Front Street. Orator, Ethan Allen Brown ; reader, Thomas Henderson ; Marshal, Colonel John Riddle. Nine cheers and two guns by independent artillery. As Senator Smith had received a vote in the

U. S. Senate for his connection with Burr, this toast was given as a harsh reminder: "His clerical highness, our ex-Senator; nineteen to ten, and two walked away; 'weight, worth, and talents,' all on his side; may he speedily reach his destination and receive the embrace of his Mexican friends."

June 27th—Lieutenant James W. Bryson, Newport Barracks, married to Miss Ann, daughter of Major Thomas Martin, Military Store-keeper. This widow lady and her widowed daughter are present, and members of this association. This year, Thespian benefit for the fire company.

1809. Seventeen guns fired; military salute in the morning; Colonel Riddle, Marshal. At the Court-house—Declaration of Independence, by Ethan A. Brown; John O'Ferrell, President; D. Symmes, Vice-President. They marched to the foot of Elm, and dined at Swing's. The Socratic Society marched to farm of Mennessier's, Deer-Creek Valley, and dined there; address by young Francis J. Mennessier, who fancied he was a young Napoleon, and went South in the Miranda expedition. Vote in Cincinnati in 1808, 298; 1810, 388. Vote in Hamilton County in 1808, 1,116; in 1810, 2,320.

1810. July 4th—At Court-house to Beach Grove, near Mound—Declaration of Independence by James H. Looker; Seth M. Leavenworth, orator.

1811. July 4th—At Court-house: Declaration, Elias Glover; Judge Symmes, orator. He gave an account of early days' settlement. Colonel Riddle marshaled procession to new rope-walk of L'Homme-dieu. Dinner by Fowble. Judge C. W. Byrd, President; Judge James Silvers, Vice-President. Republican Celebration: Parade of military and citizens from Columbia Street to First Presbyterian Church. Reader, Robert Wallace, Jr.; orator, Colonel John Monroe. Dinner at Wheat Sheaf Hotel. At Columbian Inn: Dr. Allison, General Gano. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry. Celebration in a bower at Ezekiel Hutchinson's Spring, present home of ex-President Jacob Hoffman, then sign Fox Chase.

1812. July 4th—There was a senior corps here (while the boys were at the war), Wm. Lytle in command. News just received of declaration of war. Lieutenant Hugh Moore had a recruiting station here. Met at Court-house. Salute from Jenkinson's Artillery. Marshal, Colonel Riddle. Declaration of Independence, and declaration of war and proclamation of the President read by David Wade. Oration by William Hendricks, then teaching school at the Court-house.

General Harrison, General Gano, Colonel Spencer, Othniel Looker, Dr. Allison, present at the orchard, on the south side of Columbia Street. Toasts—"The Northwestern Army; Our Brethren and Fellow-citizens now on the Frontier—

"Nor do they sigh ingloriously to return,
But breathe revenge, and for the battle burn."

May they have pleasant paths, and unclouded spirit.'" Little anticipating the issue soon to follow, General Harrison gave this toast: "General Hull and his Army—They have passed that scene immortalized by the victory of Wayne; the spirit of that hero will animate them to deeds like his, and teach them the lesson of victory or death." General Harrison gave also this toast: "The American Backwoodsman—Clad in his hunting-shirt, the product of his domestic industry, fighting for the country he loves, he is more than a match for the vile but splendid mercenary of an European despot." The great massacre at Ft. Dearborn, site of Chicago, then a small stockade, Lieutenant Heald; twenty-six out of fifty-four regulars killed, and all of twelve militia. Celebration at Newtown; Hatfield, Richardson, Rev. Tom Corbly; Colonel Clayton Webb, reader; Wm. DeCourcy, of Clough Creek, orator.

1813. July 4th—First Presbyterian meeting-house: Marshal, Wm. Stanly; reader, Josiah Meigs; orator, Hon. Stanley Griswold; dinner in the Court-house yard, prepared by Andy Burt (father of our late member, A. G. Burt), who married daughter of General Gano.

In Clermont County, at the farm of S. Kyle, four hundred ladies and gents were present in the grove. John Pollock, President; James Broadwell, Vice-President; reader, Daniel F. Barnes; orator, Rev. Moses Frazee.

New museum of wax-works—Jerome & Clark—at Harlow's tavern; transparencies of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Manly.

In March, the Court-house, occupied by United States soldiers returned from the war, caught fire and burned down.

1814. July 4th—The Tammanies met at the circus inclosure, on the east side of Main, below Fourth. (This became the Thespian's "Shell-bark" Theater. Actors—Griffin Taylor, E. Webb, Calvin Fletcher, Joseph Thomas, Wm. Douglas, John F. Stall, Thomas Henderson, Nathaniel Sloo, Abijah Furguson, Hepburn, two Hurdus, Sam Findlay, Bensons, Junius and John H. James. Music—Zummer, bassoon; Cazelles, Doane; violin, Sam Best; bass drum, Joe and Sam

Harrison; clarionet, C. Thomas. Joseph Hurdus, scene-painter and low comedian. Ben Drake, President; P. S. Symmes, Secretary). Orator, Rev. Thomas Hersey, Chaplain United States Army; reader, Thomas Henderson. The Cap of Liberty was borne by two revenue officers. Dinner by Joel Williams, at Cummins' orchard.

Great victory at Chippewa. Fort Erie taken on July 3d.

1815. July 4th—Population of Cincinnati, 3,451.

Cincinnati Light Infantry met at the Cincinnati Hotel, and paraded to the Baptist church on Sixth Street. Rev. A. Denniston, assisted by Rev. Josh. L. Wilson; oration, D. K. Este; reader, Samuel W. Davies. Dinner at Republican Springs, on the bank, near new reservoir. Peyton S. Symmes, in memory of Captain John Fenno Mansfield, of the Cincinnati Infantry, who came back from the army to die from exposure:

"From kindred, friends, and country early torn,
Leaving that country sad, those friends forlorn.
Just on op'ning morn of manhood's pride,
In honor's blooming path our Mansfield died.
Had fate awarded but a later doom,
And saved his dawning glories from the tomb,
Science and taste united would have shed
A living luster round his honored head.

The martial ardor glowing in his breast
Ere long had brightly starred his radiant crest,
And every wreath that can entwine the brow
Of Genius, Truth, or Zeal—adorned him now.
Let, then, the memory of departed worth,
Long-lingering, sorrow o'er his sacred earth;
And pay the grateful homage of a sigh
'To his ethereal shade that hovers high!'

Also, dinner at Newtown.

The Tammanies met at the wigwam of Joel Williams, and paraded to Gaston's fire-works inclosure, at Fourth and Broadway. Long talk from Thomas Henderson. Dinner at Williams'. J. W. Gazlay, reader; Rev. Ithiel Smead.

1816. July 4th—Dinner at Goodwin's, south-east corner Fifth and Main streets—D. Wade, Dr. Drake, S. M'Farland, Daniel Gano. Cincinnati Light Infantry—from Cincinnati Hotel to Sixth Street Baptist Church—Revs. A. Denniston, J. L. W. Reader, Mr. S. W. Davies; orator, D. K. Este. Dinner at Republican Springs. The Tammanies had a long talk at their Wigwam, from J. W. Gazlay;

Thomas Henderson, reader. Dinner at Joel Williams'. An explosion occurred at Newport in firing a salute; gunner lost his arm.

1817. Not a railroad in the United States, and no canal west of the Alleghanies. The first Hebrew, Joseph Jonas, came to reside here. Wealth, worth, and wisdom distinguish them as a people now.

July 4th—At a celebration in Miamitown, the Declaration of Independence was read by General Harrison. At dinner, his volunteer toast: "May the fertile banks of the Miami River never be disgraced by the cultivation of a slave, or the revenue they afford go to enrich the coffers of a despot."

1818. This year the first Roman Catholic Society was formed in Cincinnati. Freedom and fair play, America guarantees.

1819. July 4th, evening—Mrs. Belinda Groshon's (an English actress) wonderful display of genius and talent in "Isabella." *The Critic* says: "We have not seen it surpassed. In the higher walks of the drama she has no rival in America." She died a short time after. A monument in Spring Grove Cemetery further records her fame. On the same evening, the patriotic gazed on an illuminated painting of the then recent engagement (a sea piece) of the *Java*, an American, with a British ship of war. On the 4th, the first throw of water (from a tin pen-stock, conveyed from the small reservoir on the hill-side through log pipes) was made at the south-east corner of Sycamore and Fifth Streets.

July 5th—The Cincinnati Guards met at the Olympian inclosure, Sixth Street, and marched to the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Wilson's. Reader, Wm. Corry; orator, Bellamy Storer. Their dinner was partaken of at the City Hotel. Toasts. The Columbia Street Theater started. Phil Yost referred to the continued opposition of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson; twelve articles opposed to theaters. "The Cincinnati Theater—may it not, like the walls of Jericho, fall at the sound of Joshua's horn." N. G. Pendleton's encouragement to a new branch of industry in the city—the Cincinnati Woolen Manufactory—by a toast: "Blanket coats for the dandies." Nathaniel Wright: "Lawyers have their demurrers, but the soldier has his declarations and executions. Honor to General Jackson, the hero who protected from capture and pillage New Orleans, the great reservoir of our trade." J. M. Salter: "Blast the windmills; dam the canals; and consumption to our manufacturers." The Light Infantry dined, with Mayor and Aldermen, at Christ Walker's, at four in the afternoon, Mayor Isaac G. Burnet presiding. Eight hundred mechanics met at Green-

leaf's Hotel, Vauxhall Garden, and marched to the stone meeting-house, and were addressed by J. Barfoot Smith, father of H. R. Smith, one of our members now present with us.

At Lexington, Kentucky, President Madison was entertained. He had been expected to visit Chillicothe and Cincinnati, but did not.

1820. July 4th—Trial of fire-engines. First Presbyterian Meeting-house: oration by William M. Worthington. Mechanical procession; were addressed by A. Jocelyn, in Olympian Circus inclosure of Dodson, corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets.

1821. July 4th—Thirty-one mechanical and the college societies were in procession; exercises at the First Presbyterian meeting-house—Reader, J. B. Smith; orator, N. G. Pendleton. Engine-house of Independent moved to lot next Council-house, then on Fourth Street near corner of Walnut Street.

1822. July 4th—First Presbyterian meeting-house: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Eastman; reader, Benjamin M. Piatt; orator, William Greene, late Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island; grand marshal, Francis Carr; assistant, Colonel Borden. Thirty-one mechanical societies, judges, college officers and teachers, Sabbath-schools. Military—Infantry, Captain M'Farland; Cincinnati Guards, Captain James. Abelino Society: Captain, William Barr. At College Hall—Addresses: Erophebic Society, G. W. Burnet, Jacob Wykoff Piatt; Philomath, C. S. Ramsay. There was to have been a great parade of school children to Cutter's Woods, but the weather prevented, and it was held in a church. Ode by Horace, in Cincinnati. Sermon at night in Jerusalem Temple, by Daniel Parker, Restorationist. At Milford, in a wood of John Pollock—Declamation by William M'Chesney; oration by E. Pearson; dinner by Samuel Shaw.

"Freedom, the pearl of life—the poor man's store,
But life is death if freedom is no more."

And. Jackson Allen at the Pavilion, aiding in sending up balloons.

1823. July 4th—At College Chapel: Literary Societies—Philomathic, Lewis R. Noble; Erophebic, Arthur St. Clair, Jr. First Presbyterian Meeting-house; Declaration, by Rev. Philander Chase, then President of Cincinnati College; afterward founder of Kenyon College; orator, Daniel Vanmatre. At Harrison: Dr. Crookshank presided. Nine-story steam mill on bank of river, east of Broadway, burned. Vincent Dumilleiz and Charles (French) had Vauxhall Garden, the old orchard of General Gano, east side of Main Street, above

Fifth; John Vanholt had fire-works. Evening, at Globe Theater: Everdale, leader of orchestra; play, "Venice Preserved;" Jaffier, Edwin Forrest, a youth of sixteen years. It was Cargill's benefit, assisted by Amelia Seymour, whom he had just married. The drop scene of the theater was Cincinnati as viewed from Newport, painted by Lucas. M'Grew, Luman Watson, and others, met at the Globe and recommended Captain John Clèves Symmes's theory.

1824. July 4th—The City Guards have a dinner at the Globe Inn, Captain Woodruff at Vauxhall Garden; the speaking in chapel of Cincinnati College, Dr. Slack, Chaplain; General Harrison presided; prayer by Dr. Martin Ruter; Samuel Findlay, orator. Toast of John O. Clark: "The hero of Tippecanoe." Toast of J. W. Gazlay: "National industry the true source of wealth and happiness." Eleven hundred and four white and two hundred and eight black children of the Sabbath-schools in the afternoon march in procession. Bank of the United States leased to Lytle, property corner of Lawrence and Third; agreed he should occupy office and house one year, and use wood on the ground, but not to cut any more trees down. Fourth Street, east of Lawrence, was not then open. Pepin & Barnes' Circus, grand pan-regal, musical instruments twenty-four feet long; exhibited also thirteen figures, life-size, performing on trumpets. May 19th—Corner-stone of St. Xavier Church, on Sycamore Street, laid: Bishop Ed. Fenwick.

1825. July 4th—At College Chapel: the Erophebic Society; declamation, by Benjamin Harrison. Philomath Society; oration by A. S. Reeder. Mechanical and military procession. At First Presbyterian meeting-house: reader, Ethan Stone; orator, John H. James; ode sung by Samuel Lee; General Harrison asks its repetition. At Globe Inn: Captain Woodruff dined the Lafayette Grays; Captain Harrison presided; Louis R. Noble, Lieutenant Burley, and Lieutenant Henry E. Spencer. S. S. Smith (presnt with us), on the reception of General Lafayette, sung, on the stage, verses in honor of the hero, to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner." This year, on July Fourth, at Licking Summit, were ceremonies, where Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, attended, and the first spadeful of earth was dug of the projected Ohio Canal; Thomas Ewing, orator.

1826. Fiftieth Anniversary. This was the day that bore witness to the mortality and immortality of ex-Presidents Adams and Jefferson. July 4th—Military: Cincinnati Huzzars, Captain Morsell; Washington Artillery, Captain Brinkerhoff; Lafayette Grays, Captain Harri-

son ; Cincinnati Guards, Captain Emerson. At First Presbyterian meeting-house: Prayer by Rev. Martin Ruter ; reader, Othniel Looker orator, William H. Harrison, Jr. Petticolas sending up balloons from Vauxhall. Place of resort, Appolonian Garden ; of "Longworth on Deercreek," by Martin Dollard. At Globe Inn : Watson, Octavia, in "Mountaineer." At Cleveland the opening of the canal from Akron was celebrated ; Governor Trimble was present ; toast : "Education, Internal Improvements, and Domestic Manufactures ;" oration by Reuben Wood.

1827. At First Presbyterian meeting-house : Reader, James Lyon ; orator, Robert T. Lytle. Major-General Brown, the hero of Bridgewater, was present, with several of the officers, and joined in the procession. July 4th—Benefit of Alexander Drake ; song : "Snarlors, or Dogs of all Descriptions."

1828. General Harrison Minister to South America.

1829. July 4th—Scholars of L. C. Levin's school, Sixth and Vine ; parade of the Fire Department ; balloons sent up by D. Banvard.

1830. Mechanical procession to Second Presbyterian Church : reader, David Churchill ; orator, John Scudder. July 5th—Franklin Typographical Society, at City Hall ; dinner by Scudder ; J. Milford President ; Sackett Reynolds, Lewis D. Campbell, Isaac Hefley, John Whetstone, W. P. Stratton, John B. Dillon, E. S. Thomas, Benjamin Drake ; toast of Charles Hammond : "Our Country—composed of letters of every fount, may all letters be attached to each other." Arrival of show of Macomber & Co., Sixth and Walnut ; white bear leopard, and tiger. Evening—Herr Cline, at the theater, wheels a barrow from stage to gallery.

1832. J. H. Caldwell opened his theater on Third Street, near Broadway. Address by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz ; \$50 prize, read by Caldwell ; \$100 prize, "Vindication of the Drama," by Isaac A. Jewett, Cincinnati.

1832. July 3d—Russell and Row : benefit of Edwin Forrest as Lear ; Cordelia, Mrs. Rowe. July 4th—Mrs. Knight, in "Perfection, and Invincible or the Little Corporal." Samuel Borden, Marshal ; Assistants, Colonel Samuel Scott, Major William Irwin, Colonel Devou, Colonel Perry. Cincinnati Light Dragoons, Light Infantry, to Second Presbyterian Church. Poem. William D. Gallagher, "Hallowed, All Hallowed Day."

"Save the great empire of the free,
Where man is such as man should be."

At Cheviot—A cavalcade escorted General Harrison, the orator—Fenton's Cheviot Infantry and Palmerton's Delhi Infantry—to Presbyterian Church. Revs. Williamson and Biddle; reader Carson; dinner at Rush Hotel; Price and Carpenter, committee; song, "The Death of Warren."

1834. July 4th—Forty-five mechanical associations: Samuel Borden, marshal; assistants, Major William Irwin, Major Samuel Findlay, Major John C. Avery, Robert Johnson, Samuel Fosdick, Captain Joe Pearce—to Second Presbyterian Church. Amusements: Letton's Museum, "M'Carty's Invention," a new principle; saw-mill operated by two bears; glass spinning. Balloon enterprise—Leger complains of failure from accident; the man that threw the stone that did the mischief was publicly threatened if he did not come to Race, between Third and Columbia, he would be prosecuted. Mrs. A. Drake played Julia in the "Hunchback," with Pearson.

1835. July 4th—Franklin Typographical Society: William P. Stratton, President—our present Worthy Chaplain. Dinner at J. Hildreth's, corner Elm and Fifth. Thirteenth toast: "The Fair;" tune, "Come, Haste to the Wedding."

1836. July 4th—10 A. M., at Jerusalem Temple, Longworth Street, then called Center Street: Address by Alexander Kinmont; William Doty, grand marshal; procession from Cincinnati Exchange, on Front Street, east of Main; Cincinnati Grays, Captain A. Bowman. Cincinnati Union (colored) Society, Henry Blue, grand marshal; committee, E. Foote, R. Patrick, J. Reagon, J. P. Johnson, A. Taylor; from Elm and Columbia by New Street to Deer-creek Church. Dinner at Forbes's, up Race. On Western Row, near corporation line, E. Conklin gave inducements, by offer of jewels, a cow and a calf, to marksmen, at his garden, to shoot at mark. Phillip Skinner gave a trip by canal to Locust Grove. Theater: "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Don Cæsar;" first appearance of Mr. Mason, Miss Russell, Miss Meadows.

1837. July 4th—Clayton, in his balloon, "The Star of the West," ascended from the inclosure on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Vine. Bates & Surtees having erected the National Theater, lease it to Scott & Thorne, who open it with Thorne in "Honeymoon" and "Raising the Wind." Miss Mason recited a prize address by F. W. Thomas. Fourth at Presbyterian Church, Mt. Pleasant: Rev. Andrew Benton; orator, Daniel Vanmatre. At Madison: John H. Gerard, President; General John Snyder, Messenger; Colonel George Samp-

son, Rev. A. M. Lorain; reader, William B. Tizzard; orator, David T. Disney. Dinner at Major Oliver Jones's.

1838. July 4th—The Mill Creek Philomathic Society, J. C. Ludlow, at Ludlow's Station; the Buckeye Band of Cincinnati, music. Marshal, Dr. Mount; prayer, Rev. Walter Scott; reader, Robert M'Ilvaine; orator, J. C. Clopper; poem, J. O. Wattles. Dinner on temperance plan: toasts in "Cold Water." High standard of toasts: "A Congress of Nations;" "A Supreme Court of the World;" "The Triumph of Intellect over Brute Force;" "The Morning Star of Universal Peace."

1839. July 4th—At Madison: Captain Black's Artillery in grove of George Ward; J. H. Gerard, President; prayer, Rev. Ad. Miller; address by Ed. C. Roll; reader, George W. Holmes. A Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Davis, aged ninety, was in attendance.

1840. July 4th—Franklin Literary Society, George Street: Ode, Mr. Enos; address, A. J. Rikoff; orator, G. L. L. Stuff. At Wesley Chapel: Sabbath-schools and temperance societies. Numerous banners, painted by Baldwin and Lyon. Governor Poindexter, of Mississippi, Messrs. Governor Van Rensselaer, of New York, and General Chambers, of Kentucky, were in attendance. Military parade of companies from Louisville, Troy, and Piqua.

1841. July 4th—Sabbath-schools at Methodist Protestant Church were addressed by Rev. Samuel W. Lynd. Juvenile Temperance Society at Wesley Chapel: address, E. W. Sehon. At Cheviot: Judge Moore presided; chaplain, Rev. George Catt; reader, W. J. Carson; orator, Dr. J. D. Talbott.

The subject will be resumed, perhaps, for the centennial period of the 4th of July, 1876, which glorious day will be duly observed by the Cincinnati Pioneers.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association was organized in 1856, composed of natives or emigrants to Ohio previous to July 4, 1812. Two years ago the limit of July 4, 1815, was adopted.

By numerous excursions, by anniversary observations, the Association has sought to keep alive a devoted remembrance of the times and virtues of the Pioneer settlers.

They have observed the Fourth of July as a day of social reunion, and the occasions have been well improved. It has kept prominently in the foreground the 7th of April, in memorial of the first settlement of Ohio, April 7, 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum River. The Governors of Ohio have taken part in our meetings and festivities,

and a true Buckeye feeling of respect has been promoted as to the State of Ohio. We have the honor of the attendance and sympathy of Governor Allen. We trust and believe that our citizens will continue their interest in a society that is so active and unselfish.

It was nearly half-past three when the close of the address was the signal for the introduction of the great and worthy orator of the day,

GOVERNOR WILLIAM ALLEN.

It was a sight to see the tall form of the venerable statesman gracing the stage with a dignity of person, and looking down calmly upon the audience with a dignity of manner, which seemed to indicate the massive strength of character, and the fearless self-control and unconquerable bravery peculiar to the Pioneer life, and the sign and condition of that hardier enterprise now almost obsolete. He stood a full minute surveying the old settlers of the city with his keen, undimmed eyes, letting the idea of his strong manhood grow upon the comprehension of the audience. The outlines of his face are said by those who know to be very much in appearance like those of General Harrison, while his clear, penetrating eyes, arching brows, and general bearing, make up more of a resemblance to Henry Clay. But he is not great by such accidental resemblance; it is impossible to come into his presence without feeling that he is great in himself; that his life, not only in public service, but in private virtue, has been a great example to his country, and the citizens who have already delighted to honor him by the highest position in the State would have felt, if they could have seen and heard him yesterday, like subscribing to the sentiment expressed by some one in the audience when the speech was over: "Governor, we're not done with you yet!"

He began in a weak voice, the low tones of which were scarcely audible as far as the center of the house; but as he warmed to the work, and began to glow with pride and patriotism, as he spoke of old-time courage, noble ancestors, and distinguished deeds done in the Scioto Valley, the house was not large enough to contain his voice; the clear, strong Saxon eloquence echoed along the corridors, and thrilled the careless eaves-droppers of the present generation with martial thoughts, and suggestions of what heroes they might have been if they had only been born in the log-cabin period, instead of in the times of brown-stone fronts.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, OLD AND YOUNG—You will not expect from me, on an occasion like this, a regular and systematic speech. It would be out of place—entirely out of harmony—with the purposes and wishes of this assembly.

There has been observed throughout the United States, and throughout most of the European countries, where the people are allowed to assemble with security and in peace, a striking propensity for all the different classes, and all orders of the community, to assemble periodically to promote their peculiar or special interests. We can not pick up a paper without seeing that there is a convention of some portion of the American people, for some specific purpose. All this implies—first, an unrestricted freedom upon the part of the people to meet and consult for their own benefit and their own welfare. Secondly, it implies a vivid interest on the part of every subdivision of the great American community to take care of its own welfare, and to promote prosperity toward the accomplishment of its own object. Instead of its being considered as an evidence of public discontent, it is an evidence of popular satisfaction with the government under which they live, and the determination of every branch of the community to profit by that liberty which invites all to seek in the future that happiness which, it is hoped, is in store for us all. I know of no association of any kind, out of ten thousand that yearly are observed among the people—I know of no association more rational, more disinterested, more worthy of a great and free people, than an association of the aged, the intelligent periodical renewal of their recollection of the deeds of their Pioneer Fathers [applause] to promote through all coming time the true history of that extraordinary race of men that we call Pioneers. [Applause.] From the very nature of things, this country could have been civilized in no other way than that in which it was civilized [applause], by sending stout hearts and determined spirits away into the unmeasured wilderness [applause] to find out what was there, and who was there. [Applause.] Organized armies could not do this. Organized armies want roads, and all the facilities for moving great masses of men to the point proposed. Organized armies were impossible. This country had been pervaded by the stout hearts and the determined spirits that first entered Ohio and Kentucky, long before the Government had an organized army west of the Alleghany Mountains. [Applause.]

There were two classes of Pioneers. One was those who went forward as men of enterprise, who loved the life and the perils of the frontier settler; men who went without intending to locate land or to make money; men that belonged to the class of Boone, who went out there when they had not the least idea of making a permanent location for themselves, for that was absolutely impossible, the Indians being so thick. I can not now go into a detailed history embracing all that class of first adventurers. I will name one or two as connected more immediately with the history of this vicinity and the vicinity of the Scioto Valley.

THE FIRST PIONEER.

As early as 1771—mark you, the Declaration of Independence did not occur until 1776—as early as 1771, Simon Kenton [applause] left his home in Virginia and struck out for the West. Where the West was he could only tell by the setting sun [applause], for he had no compass. He was a young man. The West that he struck out for was Red Stone, Pennsylvania, now known as Brownsville. He and men of kindred spirits and kindred purposes, at that point descended the Alleghany to Pittsburg, and further to the falls of the Ohio River. Having examined the shores on both sides, they spread themselves out in the vast region of forests on both sides; they traversed Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and a part of Illinois. How? In wagons? In groups of fifteen or twenty men? Not at all. They traversed them occasionally on horseback, when the rider and the horse were equally loaded down with rifles and rifle-balls and powder for self-protection. It would seem from the life of Simon Kenton, that on his arrival in the vicinity of Kentucky, to his surprise, he found that one or two white men had gone in advance of him. These were Boone and one or two others. [Applause.]

Now, there is one fact with regard to these first Pioneers that I notice, because it is a fact that connects the history of that extraordinary body of men. They continued in the woods, defending themselves at temporary posts, and with no intention of making permanent locations, for many years. The second set of Pioneers started out with the view of making permanent settlements, surveying lands. All the survivors of the first class necessarily blended with; and became a part of, the second class of Pioneers. These were the permanent settlers.

It is necessary to notice another fact—that the perils of the early settlements increased greatly by the Declaration of American Independence, and the bringing on of war with what was called the mother country—a strange kind of mother, to strangle her offspring. [Applause.] But we will call her the mother country, because, after all, great old England is something not to be overlooked in the history of the world. Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, there was no especial hatred between the Indians and the few whites who came among them. But after the war commenced, it became one of the objects of the English Government to embitter the Indian savages against the whites, and then it was that the war between the white man and the red man became desperate, and almost interminable, as it appeared then.

Now, I can not go into a general detailed history of all these transactions. That will be the business of the careful and truth-telling historian. But I will take this occasion to name some of the few incidental facts which may interest this audience. In 1792, owing to the bitterness that the English Government had excited among the Indians toward the whites, they became extremely troublesome, and especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati and the adjoining regions of Kentucky. The Government of the United States,

HEADED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

[Applause], called upon the States of Pennsylvania and Kentucky for a draft of volunteers to be sent westward for the protection of the settlements in this vicinity against the gathering masses of Indians who were crowding in upon them. Among those volunteers from Pennsylvania—and here I shall ask the pardon of these good people before me, if I indulge in a little of that vanity so common, but yet somewhat excusable, in human nature, in alluding to the name of a man with whom I am connected by marriage—a man from whom my daughter and her grandchildren draw their blood. Among these volunteers from Pennsylvania was Duncan M'Arthur [applause] whose after life, as well as whose preceding life, proved that he was a frontier and a pioneer man of the very first class. He was tall, stout, robust, eighteen years of age, and as courageous as Mars himself. [Applause.] He volunteered, and, under the command of General Harmar, his first encampment was at a place over which I drove the other day, in the heart of Cincinnati, called Fort Washington. [Applause.] This was the beginning of his pioneer frontier life. Yet, afterward, when the army

had been partially disbanded in consequence of the receding tide of Indians, General Massie—Nathaniel Massie—whose name ought to be held in everlasting reverence by all those who participate in the prosperity and glory of the State, for he was a noble, energetic, and enterprising man—[applause]—having some means, became the leader of the second class of Pioneers who went to make a settlement in this Little Miami Valley, and afterwards in the great Scioto Valley. Massie and M'Arthur, and all that class of men, just like those who landed from the first English ships upon the coasts of New England and the coasts of the South, just like that singular breed of men, had the energy of mind, the breadth and strength of intellect, and the determination of soul, which fitted them to be the Pioneers of one-half of the world. [Applause.] They were a class of men singularly fitted—in fact, they were picked out and assorted, and set apart for this work from the very necessity of the work itself.



Birth-place of Washington.

George Washington was the head of the type—the lead, the front, and will forever be the type of the great family of American Pioneers. [Applause.] Just such men as he was, with the varying degrees of intellect, and the varying circumstances by which he was surrounded, yet in every essential particular, just such a man as he was, was Massie, M'Arthur, Kenton, and Boone, and all the great Pioneers of the West. [Applause.]

> Massie was here at your own Fort Washington. In 1792, being a man of some moneyed means, of fine education, a leader of men

by nature, with great enterprise and great courage, he concluded that there was some country along the shores of the Little Miami that was worth looking after, and he made up a company at Fort Washington and went up as far as the present city of Xenia. I passed along there the other day, and it would have delighted me to have picked out the very spot where the incident happened that I am going to narrate.

ALL WAS WILDERNESS,

And all was Indian. But these men wanted to see about that land on the Little Miami, and they went up there, every man with a rifle on his shoulder, of course; and every man that was hired to tomahawk the trees to show where the surveys had been made, every one of them, carried a rifle on his shoulder, and every one of them was not only ready and willing, but rather anxious to get a shot at an Indian. [Applause and laughter.] There were no roads in those days, and hardly any thing that could be called a path, except now and then a little straight line. Massie started out one morning, but got ahead of his company, with the exception of one man, who followed close behind him. The name of that man is still very dear to the people of Cincinnati, and I am induced to tell the anecdote in order to bring home to the people of Cincinnati, and especially to the part of it assembled here,

AN HONORABLE AND GALLANT INCIDENT

In the history of the life of one of their men. There went Massie along the path, and there followed this other man, and this other man was none other than General William Lytle. [Applause.] Lytle discovered that an Indian from the side brushes was drawing a bead on Massie with his rifle, and, jerking up his own rifle, he drew a bead upon the Indian and shot him down and left Massie. There could not have been a more unfortunate death for the interests of the Western country in the Western country than the death of Massie at that time.

A little while after this Massie went down to a place on the Ohio River, then called Manchester, twelve miles from Maysville. This was in 1793-4. From that point he sent word to some Kentuckians and Ohioans that he proposed to pass into the Scioto Valley. Whether this world was six days or six years in making, there is not any better spot upon its surface than the Scioto Valley. [Applause and a voice—"They make strong men there."] Yes, they are all of good blood.

Well, Massie formed his company and took a bee-line across the intervening wilderness for the Scioto Valley. There was a good deal of rough land to cross to get there.

AN INVITATION EXTENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.

And now, when you come, in one of your future assemblages, to hold a meeting at Chillicothe, as you will be bound to do, for I intend to make it a point that you shall come down and do honor to the old Capital of the State in due time [applause]; if you should do me the kindness to hold one of your meetings there, you will find every man with open arms to receive you. They will take it as a great act of kindness and no small act of honor to be recognized by so large and so respectable a body of Pioneers and the descendants of Pioneers that cleared out this beautiful country for us. If you come there, mark you! you could not possibly hope that we could allow it that you should go away from there without treading on the first piece of land that ever a Virginia military warrant was laid on in that county; and when you come there you will find a certain house which has got some little notoriety of late by being called "Fruit Hill." [Applause.] As you come up from the public pike to this house you will pass along the southern border of my farm, and those of you who are sharp-sighted may still see vestiges of the old Indian trail over which these Pioneer Fathers marched when they came to settle for the first time the

VALLEY OF THE SCIOTO.

[Applause.] I have never allowed it to be plowed up, and I never will allow it. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Massie was the head of the expedition.

This was six years before the commencement of the present century and eight years before State government was organized. Military warrants had been issued in large numbers by the Governor and Council of Virginia, to pay off as a bounty in land the Revolutionary soldiers of the State of Virginia, in that portion of Ohio which lies between the west end of the Scioto and the east bank of the Little Miami. These men cast along this old route, and in the Fall of that year they stuck down the first Jacob-staff that ever was stuck down in the Scioto Valley. They built themselves a little block-house. They were not all men. One or two of them had their wives and sisters with them, and these ladies were kept in these block-houses during the day, with a guard of stout and gallant men standing sentinel over

them, while the balance went out, every man with his rifle on his shoulder, to survey the land. At night they would come back, having had a fight with the Indians. One would be killed that day; another shot through the leg the next day. But it made no odds; they went out the day after and continued their surveys. [Applause.]

Among that number, under the command of Massie, was General M'Arthur, whose life forms a very considerable chapter in the early history of the settlement of this country, and likewise in the political history of the country since that time. Another one was Colonel M'Donald, who had his sister with him. After they had surveyed the part of one year they concluded to lay out a place to be called a town.

The trees were very thick then on it, and they laid out what is now known as the town of Chillicothe. They laid it out after the manner of Philadelphia, a perfect square. There was no town there, but there was in the opinion of the first settlers, and they acted upon that idea and located it. [Applause.] It was well located, too. Massie employed General M'Arthur as a Deputy Surveyor for twelve months, helping him to locate land there, and his price was one out-lot and one in-lot in the town of Chillicothe. Why, there was no town there—[laughter]—and a military grant for one hundred and fifty acres of land. M'Arthur worked a whole year for that, surveying land for Massie. But he had a strong heart, and was a strong-headed man, and always understood distinctly what he was about. He worked out his year, and clapped his warrant upon a piece of adjoining territory, which ran down to the very edge of the town, and there he built the first log-cabin in that valley. And in order to show that he was in earnest in making the location, he married M'Donald's sister. [Laughter.] And there they went and occupied the cabin. There never was any humbug about M'Arthur; on that very spot he reared his very large family, and had the satisfaction of long life and happiness, his wife dying only a year or two before him.

HONEST PRIDE.

Now, I have said that I was not a Pioneer myself, and that was true, for I came to the State after it was nineteen and three-fourth years old, in January, 1822. I have been here ever since, what little there is left of me. [Applause and laughter.] Now, I have been drawn in to make some remarks about the old settlement of Chillicothe, because I love the place, and I mean to love it as long as I have a heart to love any thing. [Applause.] It received me when I

was an adventurous boy, when after traversing four hundred miles over the snowy mountains I entered the town, and every man, woman, and child seemed to welcome me with an air and heart of friendship, and have showed it to this day. [Applause.] But I have alluded to these things for another reason. I married the daughter of a Pioneer, not only the daughter of a Pioneer father, but the daughter of a Pioneer mother. [Applause.] And when I am talking to my daughter and my little grandchildren, I never forget to remind them of their ancestors—what they did, where they came from, and what they made of themselves after they arrived. [Applause.] I feel more personal pride in referring the blood of my children for its origin to the old Pioneer Society of the Valley than I would to refer it to the proudest baron who ever followed William the Conqueror. [Great applause.]

But I believe, as far as I can judge, that I am drifting into something of a speech [laughter, and cries of "Go, go"], and must bring it to a conclusion.

BORDER SKETCHES BY M'DONALD.

I wish to say a word to some of my old Pioneer friends. I hold a book in my hand which is entitled "Sketches by John M'Donald." This is the man that was with M'Arthur, and whose sister M'Arthur married and lived with until a few years ago, having passed over all the scenes of Pioneer life, and died in Ross County, on a farm which he called Poplar Ridge. In 1838 he published, in Cincinnati, this book, his sketches of Pioneer Life. M'Donald was a man of no very extraordinary education, but he had a mind singularly gifted with literary ability. His book is well written, and every scholar would see that it was written by a man who understood how to express himself from one sentence to another. He was an humble farmer, who made no pretensions to any thing but conducting his farm, and that obscurity of his life let this book fall into similar obscurity, so that it became very little known, except in parts of Ross and the adjoining counties. There is not one single page of all the charming romances of Sir Walter Scott that is more charmingly romantic than the facts of this frontier life under the pen of M'Donald, and my judgment is, that if published now, people, especially the younger portion, who are so greedy after every romance that comes out, called a French novel, if they would get this book and read it, would find more romance blended with facts, and they would find more cause to stay up late at night than with any of these French novels of Parisian life. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION.

Now, my friends, I thank you most profoundly for the kindness with which you have received me, for the attention with which you have heard me, and I lay no greater tax upon you in the form of a speech than simply to say this: Chillicothe was the first capital of the State; I presume from what our friend [Mr. Caldwell] said there, that in 1805 or 1806 it had about the same population as Cincinnati. It became historic from the fact that it was the first capital, that it was the first settlement in the Scioto Valley which was permanent; from the fact that it has sent into the service of the United States and the State of Ohio some men who thought they could render the country faithful service. It is an agricultural country. We have no large cities, but we have large farms—[laughter]—no mistake about that. An American must have something large, you know. [Applause and laughter.] And if he can not have a large city he will have a large farm.

Owing to the old recollections of the Scioto Valley, to the peculiar pre-eminence of Chillicothe in the political history of the State—owing to the whole-hearted hospitality of its people and the very nature of your organization, being of a Pioneer character—it seems to me that it would be an act of peculiar propriety that the Society hold one of its meetings at Chillicothe. [Applause.] I have no doubt that every man in the Scioto Valley would respond to my declaration now made.

I thank you, my friends, once more for your kindness, your attention, and for the honor you have done me by inviting me among you.

The speech over, it would then have been regularly in order to spend some time in hand-shaking and telling of old recollections; but Elder Stratton remarked that the hall was not well suited for that part of the exercises, and owing to the lateness of the hour it had been thought advisable to formally dismiss the Association, and give all who wished an opportunity to shake hands with His Excellency. He said that he was not exactly authorized to say that the Governor would grant the Pioneers an audience, but he felt sure he would do so if not already fatigued; and he very neatly gave instructions to the audience, which they followed, in paying their respects to the Governor. Before the assembly broke up, however, Mr. Maguire, Ex. Com. of the Miami and Whitewater Valley Pioneer Association, extended a cordial invitation to our old people to meet those he rep-

resented early in August, at Hunt's Grove, where they would pass the day pleasantly together in talking over Indians and trackless wilds.

SONGS.

Mr. Stratton thought it would hardly be the thing to dismiss without having a rousing song or two from Professor Lemon; and the wisdom of that remark was shown by the hearty appreciation which followed the singer through "Long Live the Memory of Old Uncle Sam," and two encores of "Captain Schmidt, of the Horse Dragoons," in ludicrous half-and-half German and English style, both familiar. They were much enjoyed by the Pioneers, and were very nicely sung.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Then came the formal dismissal, and the Governor walked to the broad corridor, where he stood patiently and good-naturedly, while

"Round him thronged the fathers,
To press his honest hand;"

Also, the mothers and grandmothers. Many had come from the Chillicothe district, and had watched the record of the Governor from boyhood up; and he needed only a name, however softly spoken, to start a smile of greeting, a word of welcome, and a warm grasp of the hand. Mrs. Slough reminded him that she had gone to school to his sister in her early days. Mrs. Harris, a resident of the city, and now eighty-eight years old, seemed almost overcome with emotion when she spoke of the past. The oldest man on the grounds, however, was Mr. Earhart, of Madisonville, now ninety-one years of age, and whose firm step hardly shows that he came to Ohio Territory in 1792.

And then the kind-hearted Governor had opportunities to enjoy the sacred perquisite of his office by kissing the children, the Pioneers to have their celebration—say in 1925, or thereabouts, and we blush to say that some young ladies would not let him be particular about the statute of limitations as to age. His rule is not to go above fourteen, though he makes exceptions in favor of the beautiful on Pioneer days. That closed the celebration of 1874.

Governor Allen, from the balcony of the Gibson House, reviewed the military parade of the Lytle Grays and the Cincinnati Light Guards.

SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1875.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Ohio.

THE Pioneers met at the City Council Chamber in honor of the eighty-seventh anniversary of "First Settlement day." President E. D. Mansfield in the Chair; John D. Caldwell, Secretary. Exercises opened by singing, reading of the Scriptures—nineteenth Psalm. Prayer by the Chaplain, Elder W. P. STRATTON. Singing—"Come thou fount of every blessing."

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MANSFIELD.

But a summary is given of this effort. He announced that the occasion of the assemblage was in pursuance of the custom of the Association annually to meet together, and by public observation of the anniversary day, keep in mind the debt we all owe to the worthy founders of the Ohio Company purchase, at the mouth of the river Muskingum, which resulted in the settlement of the State of Ohio. This was on the 7th of April, 1788.

Amongst the early emigrants to the North-west Territory was Jared Mansfield, his father, who with his family, including the speaker, then a youth, came to Cincinnati, an inconsiderable village, in 1801. After a few days' residence in the town, their home was made in the mansion at Ludlow Station. His father succeeded General Rufus Putnam, as Surveyor-General of the United States. In 1807 his father was to survey the Greenville Treaty line.

Incidents were given of the earthquake in 1811, continuing its tremulous effects for four months. Its effects in Madrid, Missouri, being to convert the site of a settlement into a lake. At Cincinnati, the shock on 16th December shook pendulum in father's office, and the chimney tottered and fell. The undulations continued at intervals until 1st May, 1812. Also his remembrance of the "Calling out the Militia," in 1812, by Governor Meigs. There were two volunteer companies from Cincinnati. He was then a boy, and with his father in carriage, going East, saw the movements along the route on the way to Carlisle.

He dwelt on the progress of the race within the last seventy years in the matter of locomotion. The speed of a message in the days of

Pharaoh was not greater than that of a horse, say twelve miles an hour. In 1807, until steamboat travel, there was no conveyance of greater speed. Now a trip is made to New York in twenty-eight hours, which is wonderful contrast to a pioneer trip of twenty-eight days. Three thousand years brought less improvement than has been effected in the last seventy years. It is this distinguishing peculiarity of our age that is to lift up Africa and all benighted lands—all races that can be reached by the chariot of progress, the car of commerce.

This great impulse has, in a short space of time, caused ten States to spring up (with Cairo at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, as axial point) from a region of one hundred thousand to that of sixteen millions of souls. Here is soon to be the Seat of Empire, with the scepter never more to be taken from its Western grasp.

It is the unexampled facilities of education possessed by Ohio, both of its schools and the press, which have proved the factors securing its rapid growth and commanding influence as a State. In her schools nine hundred thousand children have advantages of culture unsurpassed on the globe. Nowhere, so potently as in Ohio, are schools and the press having so powerful a sway. The briefest phrase to express its grand character is that of the prophet Daniel: "In these latter times, men will run to and fro, and knowledge will increase." With Berkley it can be said—

"Westward the Star of Empire wends its way."

As the sun in its setting lights the clouds with brilliant colors and pictures, so he hoped for the aged Pioneers, that the setting of their sun may be bright with hope and with the cheering vision of the world to come.

Dr. OTHO EVANS, of Franklin, O., was introduced, and made a few remarks.

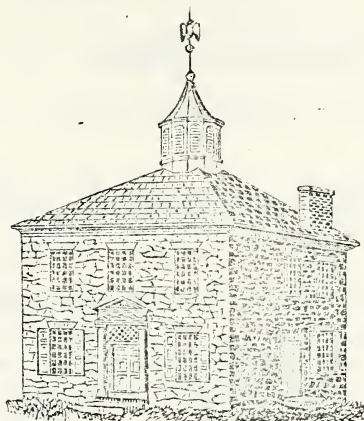
ADDRESS BY A. H. DUNLEVY.

A. H. DUNLEVY being called on for some remarks on the occasion, merely said that there was only time to state that he was a Pioneer by birth, having been born at Columbia, Hamilton County, on the 21st day of December, 1793. When about four years old his father, the late Judge Francis Dunlevy, removed with his family to the neighborhood where Lebanon was laid out six years afterward. My first visit to Cincinnati was in the Spring of 1804. Cincinnati was

then a very small place. The hotel where I put up was near the North-east corner of Main and Fifth Streets, and was kept by one James Conn, or rather by his wife, who was the most efficient of the family. Here, for some five years, I was accustomed to stop during the sittings of the courts, and there I always met, with others, those judges of the Court of Common Pleas not residing in the city. Among these early judges, besides my father, then the presiding judge, were Luke Foster, James Silver, I think, and Dr. Stephen Wood. Judge Goforth also was on the bench, but lived in the city. Here, too, I frequently met Judge John Cleves Symmes. In the early part of court he was always thronged with purchasers of his lands, and I have seen him, while supping his tea, of which he was excessively fond, writing deeds or contracts and talking with his friends and those who had business with him, all at the same time. From the customers at this hotel, I think it was considered the best then in Cincinnati. But at this time the forest trees stood on the south, east, and north of this hotel property. Directly south, across Fifth Street, Tom Dugan, an old bachelor, who left a large property in Cincinnati, had a rough iron-store; and there were very few buildings of any size south along Main Street, until the corner of Main and Fourth, where, on the north side, James Ferguson had the best store, I think, then in Cincinnati. The only access to the Ohio, where wagons could descend, was at the foot of Main Street, and this consisted simply of a wide road cut diagonally down the steep bank of the river. In high water there was no other levee than this road. In low water, however, there was a wide beach, but this could only be reached by this road. It may be there was a similar approach to the river at the foot of Broadway, but, if so, I did not see it. All north of Fifth Street, with the exception of one or two houses, was in woods or inclosed lots, without other improvements. In coming to Cincinnati from Lebanon, miles of the route were in the woods, out of sight of any improvements; and from Cumminsville, then only a tavern, kept by one Cummins (John, I think), there were but two residences on the road until you came near to Conn's Hotel. One of these was the residence of Mr. Carey, I think, father of General Samuel Carey, of Hamilton County, as well known.

At a very early age, according to the customs of the times, I was sent on business to almost every point in the Miami Valley, and as I passed through the grand forests of the Miami country, I imbibed a love of these forest scenes which has followed me to old age. I have

since traveled over a great part of the United States and Canada, but I think I never found so uniformly grand forests and so rich a soil as every-where marked the Miami country at this early day.



First Public Edifice built of Stone in the N. W. Territory.

THE Cincinnati Pioneer Association having arranged to make an excursion to Chillicothe, had a badge prepared for its members to be worn on occasion of their visit. As above, it bore a representation of the "Old State-house" at Chillicothe, commenced in 1800, under direction of Thomas Worthington, President of the Board of Commissioners of Ross County. It was of stone, two stories high, with a cupola and bell, situated on the public square; donated to the county by Massie, at the junction of Paint and Main Streets. It was torn down about 1854.

THE
CINCINNATI PIONEER.

NUMBER 5—JULY, 1875.

The Pioneers at Chillicothe.

THE invitation given by Governor Allen to visit the ancient metropolis was accepted, and the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, with great liberality, placed at disposal of the Committee a train of cars, and the happy party left the Plum Street Depot on the morning of the 28th of June.

The publisher prefers that the history of what transpired should be in the language of others, and thus places on permanent record what is reported by the Cincinnati Commercial and the Chillicothe Advertiser. The first is by a lady, who writes over the signature of "E. A." This is her letter:

Byron said if he had his choice of what he should be in this world, he would choose to be a pretty woman until he was thirty years of age. Now, if I had my choice of what I should be, I'd rather be a Cincinnati Pioneer until I was thirty years old than any thing else. To have a railway train to carry you through a hundred miles of pure, genuine country, past green hills and fields and shining little toy-box rivers, and land you finally in one of the loveliest sleepy old towns in the universe, where carriages wait, as if they had sprung up at the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp, to convey you to the residence of this and that hospitable citizen, who lunches you on the fat of the Scioto Valley, and next day sends you in a carriage to the residence of the Governor of Ohio, our own William Allen, who (don't tell the crusaders) entertains you with two or three kinds of wine, the vintage of his own farm at Fruit Hill; and, last of all, to have John D. Caldwell coming around with a smile that is childlike and bland, and in-

quiring into your life, and making you believe every thing that ever happened to you is a matter of thrilling historic interest to all creation—I pause for breath, and ask, What can be more delightful this side of Swedenborgian heaven?

The gay and festive old boys and girls declare that this trip to Chillicothe was the most fun they ever had. The hospitality of the citizens of Chillicothe was as perfectly graceful and thorough as could be, and the arrangements they had made for the reception of all the aged Pioneers went off without a hitch. May they be petted Pioneers themselves, some day, when they can't keep from being old any longer.

We Pioneers assembled at the depot at nine o'clock last Friday morning, and bundled into the cars which waited for us. It was such a sight as you would see once in a life-time, that assemblage of two or three hundred old people. The feminine fashions of the last fifty years must have been gathered together at the train that morning. Old ladies, with hooped petticoats and lace "mitts," stood side by side with venerable ladies wearing the Quaker costume, and the old lady who always dressed like a rail draped in mourning, chatted cheerfully with gay old grandmothers wearing brilliant scarlet flowers and gorgeous chains and jewelry. It was like a strange, curious masquerade. Masculine fashions of forty years ago came before you mostly in the shape of groups of old gentlemen, with smooth, clean shaven faces, reminiscences of the days when preachers in the pulpit thundered against the awful sin of the wearing of beards, and when a mustache meant a foreigner and a freethinker, and every thing else bad and crazy.

Then, too, in each old face you read a history, the history of a man's or woman's life. Some were beautiful, calm, sweet faces, rimmed with silver hair, and others, for a pity, were avaricious, peevish faces, with frowning wrinkles and puckered mouth. It must be that every day writes its history in our faces.

The oldest person I ever saw in my life made a brief speech to us on Friday evening. This was Colonel Augustus Stone, of Marietta, ninety-five years of age, and eighty-five years a resident. Think what changes he has witnessed in Ohio in that time. He is small in stature, and I have seen many a young man of twenty who didn't seem half so spry as this frisky little man. One of the most pleasing incidents of the Pioneer picnic was the meeting of this Colonel Stone with Mrs. Elizabeth D. Robb, a Cincinnati Pioneer, now eighty

years of age, who was a young schoolmistress in Marietta in 1812, and knew Colonel Stone then. Think of meeting an old friend some fine day, and asking him how he has felt since you have seen him last, sixty years ago!

Another Pioneer was Rev. Samuel West, ninety-three years of age. We had with us, too, General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, who is eighty-two years old, and numerous others in the neighborhood of eighty.

The first formal meeting of the ancients was held on Friday afternoon. Upon the platform of Masonic Hall, where we old fellows all came together, we noticed an old table dingy with years, and whittled and hacked up as if it had stood in a country school-house for a century. It was unpainted, and about the size and shape of your oval dining-table. It wasn't very pretty to look at; but we sharpened up our eyes and looked at it with all our might, when the Governor told us that upon this very table was signed the first Constitution of the State of Ohio, in the year 1803. (If I remember my history correctly, it didn't take the Pioneers of Ohio quite so long to draft a Constitution as it did our great statesmen a year ago.)

The meeting opened by a gentleman announcing that another gentleman, whom he called the "Mare of Chillicothe," would give us a brief address of welcome. (Wherefore do the American people call a mayor a mare?) The Mayor's brief address was answered, on behalf of us Pioneers, by the venerable Elder W. P. Stratton, who has joined eleven hundred couples in the bonds of holy matrimony, and does n't seem a bit impressed by the thought of the mischief he has done, either. In the course of his address, Elder Stratton mentioned that Ross County, the county in which Chillicothe is, had furnished four governors to the State, Governors Tiffin, Worthington, M'Arthur, and Allen; and we all clapped our feet very hard when the elder slyly insinuated that, in his opinion, the stock of governors had n't run out yet in Ross County. I should think Ross County might be called the mother of governors.

On the left of the historical old table sat Governor Allen himself, with General Leslie Coombs beside him. Each speaker in turn made some beautiful allusions to our noble governor, who is present with us to-day, and every time Governor Allen primped his lips and tried desperately to look as if he had n't been doing any thing; but he could n't quite succeed. Imagine a picture of General Jackson stepping down out of its frame, and flourishing a huge, scarlet bandana, and taking

a pinch of snuff, and you will have Governor William Allen in your mind's eye. After several others had spoken, the Governor himself made a short speech, warmly welcoming us to Chillicothe and his home. After his speech, Governor Allen underwent the ordeal of shaking hands with a hundred or so of his old Pioneers.

"I should think," said I to him, by way of having something to say, "I should think your hand would be shaken off."

"I do n't know," says the Governor, "there 's considerable of it left yet, you see." And he smiled gently, and held up a hand, which was certainly one of the most tremendous human hands I ever saw.

In the evening, besides the regular address of the Hon. E. D. Mansfield, President of the Pioneer-Society, we had the unexpected pleasure of a speech from General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. I wish I might write a column instead of a paragraph of this brave, chivalrous, and now, I fear, somewhat lonely and saddened old man. I do n't know how it is, but I think I never met a human being who interested me so strangely and profoundly as General Coombs.

I can hardly give you an idea of his speech. It was eloquent, witty, pathetic, thrilling, and poetical, by turns. He says he is eighty-two years old, and keeps his hair dark by pouring the oil of human kindness into his heart. He told us he lived in the Blue Grass country, a limestone region, which was the only region which could grow the corn that could make Bourbon whisky. Then he told us how he had been in the battle of the River Raisin, in the war of 1812; that he had been wounded in the shoulder, and taken prisoner by the Indians, and made to run the gauntlet. The Indians were about to put him and the other prisoners to death. The British General Proctor had refused to interfere to save them, but just before the massacre began an Indian had sprung upon the ramparts and shouted that it was a shame to murder defenseless prisoners. "And that Indian," said General Coombs, in thrilling tones, "that Indian was Tecumseh!"

I think we could have listened to General Coombs all night, and I hate speeches, too, as a rule.

Saturday we picknicked at Governor Allen's and General Worthington's. Governor Allen's home is the old home of his father-in-law, Governor M'Arthur. It is a noble domain of fourteen hundred acres, as lovely a home as the heart of a man could desire. Governor Allen has been a widower for twenty years, and his home at Fruit Hill is presided over by his only child, the beautiful and stately Mrs. Scott, who, with her father, welcomed us to Fruit Hill that delicious May

morning. Mrs. Scott strongly resembles her father, I think. From the Governor's we old folks were driven to the residence of General Worthington, where an equally agreeable welcome awaited us.

The picnic at Chillicothe will linger like a bright dream in the recollection of many an aged person to whom more than once has come the thought that this life was hardly worth the living. But my gracious! you ought to have seen the old ladies drink wine at Governor Allen's. I would n't ever have thought it of 'em, these grandmothers who are expected to set a good example to the rising generation. Bless their dear, kindly, old hearts, and I know it did 'em good. E. A.

The Pioneer excursion and entertainment at Chillicothe is thus reported by the *Chillicothe Advertiser*:

THE PIONEERS.

A PLEASANT GATHERING OF THE OLD FOLKS—SPEECHES, MILITARY PARADE, RECEPTION, AND GOOD CHEER—THE ANCIENT CAPITAL DOING THE HONORS—ELEGANT HOSPITALITIES DISPENSED, AT THE HOMESTEADS OF THE EARLY GOVERNORS, BY GOVERNOR ALLEN AND GENERAL WORTHINGTON—DAYS LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

FRIDAY last, the 28th of this month, was the day appointed for the meeting of the Pioneers at this place. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad had liberally tendered an excursion train from Cincinnati, leaving there Friday morning and returning on Saturday afternoon. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to visit the early capital of the State, to inspect its objects of interest, to partake of the hospitality of its citizens, to see the respected Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth at his own home, and amid these inspiring surroundings to invoke the recollections of early times.

All things were propitious. The day was a delightful one. Nature had donned her freshest robes, and the tardy Spring, with manifold charms for eye and ear, did her best to make up for lost time. The guests of the city were, immediately on their arrival, taken in charge by the committees; and the Pioneers found rest from their journey and substantial cheer at the homes of our citizens.

In the afternoon they were all escorted to the Masonic Hall, where the formal welcome and reception took place. It was an exceedingly interesting sight to behold such a large concourse of old men and women gathered together from distant places on an occasion of such peculiar and distinctive interest to themselves—meeting thus in this old city, the first seat of government in this great Northwest,

to recall the men and things of "auld lang syne." They seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and to enjoy it with all the infinite zest and relish which belongs to enthusiastic youth; old times came back so vividly that for the time their very youth seemed renewed. Yet there were very aged people of both sexes among them—many of them being more than ninety years of age. People whom we had been accustomed to consider and who considered themselves quite venerable were transformed into mere boys and girls by comparison.

We noticed General Putnam (father of Captain John H., the Governor's private secretary), who is the highest authority on all matters of ancient date—a very Pioneer of the Pioneers, who made martial music for the army of 1812.

Many of these gay excursionists had kindly brought along with them their forty, fifty, and sixty year old children and grandchildren, in order to give them a holiday and a chance to see something of the world.

Truly it was well worth going far to see the noble faces of these old men, the sweet, kindly faces of these old ladies. They were sermons in themselves, and spoke eloquently of well regulated and virtuous lives. The welcoming address was delivered by Mayor Mick, and responded to by Elder W. P. Stratton, Governor Allen, and General Worthington, who, in brief and appropriate terms, addressed the assemblage, giving expression to the pleasure which all felt.

Later in the day the two military companies—Sill Guards and Campbell Light Guards—turned out on dress parade, and finished up with exhibition of drill in front of the Emmitt House. These exercises were viewed by a great concourse of people and created a great deal of interest. The companies in their new and handsome uniforms made a brilliant display, and they won deservedly high encomiums for the regularity and precision with which they performed the various evolutions. Our soldier boys certainly did their full share toward giving *éclat* to the occasion.

In the evening a large concourse of citizens and guests assembled at the Masonic Hall to hear the addresses of General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and honorable E. D. Mansfield, the President of the Pioneer Association.

Leslie Coombs is a marvel of mental and physical preservation. He is eighty-one years old, yet with the figure of a man in his prime and erect as a soldier. His hair is still dark, his teeth all sound, his voice still strong enough to be distinctly heard in the remotest corners of the hall. A jolly, genial old chap, and a genuine Kentucky gentle-

man withal. His story about running the gauntlet in 1813, when captured by the Indians, and his eulogy on Bourbon whisky were each in their way exceedingly interesting. The General was listened to with the utmost attention and his speech was interrupted by frequent rounds of applause. Mr. Mansfield followed him and delivered a very finished and scholarly address, well worthy of his reputation and the occasion.

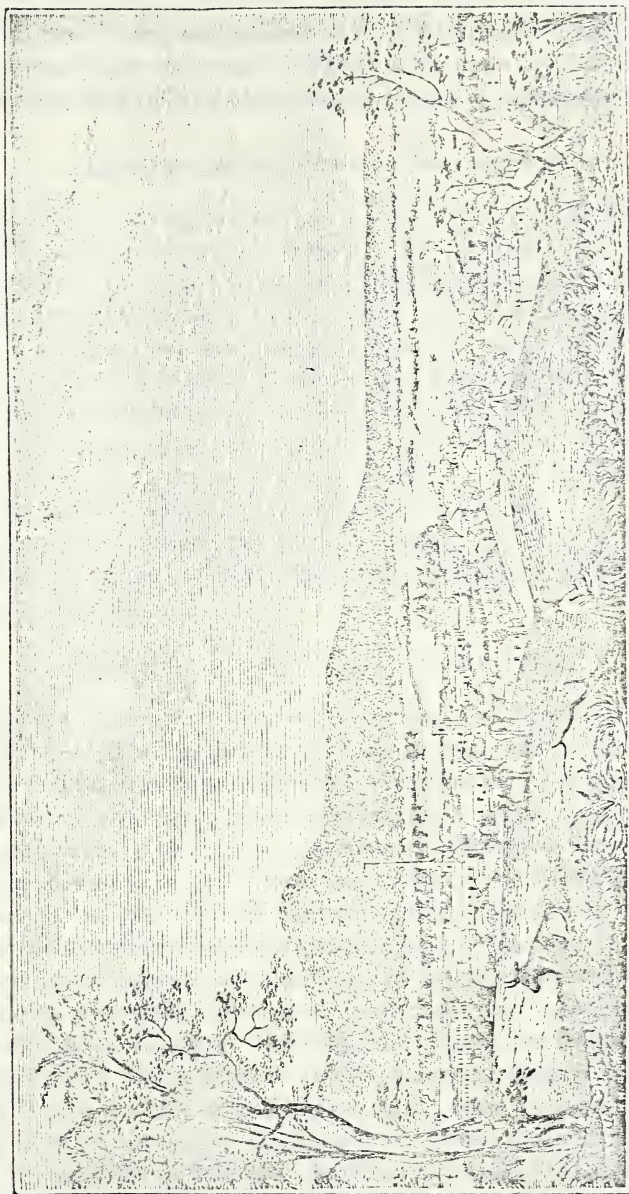
The next morning (Saturday) opened with rain, and for a time the prospects looked rather gloomy; but before long the clouds broke away, and the sun shone out gleefully. Then conveyances, private and public, were brought into requisition, and the city's guests and a large number of our citizens went out to Fruit Hill to visit Governor Allen. After spending some time there they visited Adena, the beautiful Worthington homestead.

Governor Allen entertained his guests with the most profuse and hearty hospitality. The substantials and the luxuries, the best of every thing to eat and to drink, were furnished in unstinted measure. About four hundred guests assembled there. The Governor met them at the entrance. Dr. Scott, the Governor's son-in-law, and Captain John H. Putnam, his private secretary, assisted in receiving and looking after the comfort of the visitors. Within doors Mrs. Dr. Scott, the graceful and accomplished daughter of Governor Allen and granddaughter of Governor M'Arthur, was the presiding spirit of the happy scene, and welcomed the thronging visitors to the fine old mansion, made famous by the distinguished character and generous hospitality of both her father and her grandfather.

At a later hour, Adena, once the home of Governor Worthington, and the present residence of his son, General James T. Worthington, was the scene of like festivities. This fine old mansion was an object of curious interest. It was built by Governor Worthington and has remained without alteration to this day. It was the first stone house built in the North-western Territory. Its window-glass was the first brought west of the Alleghany Mountains. Its mantle fronts of marble, the door knobs, and other manufactured articles used in its construction, were brought from the East, and the mansion, when completed, was the wonder and admiration of the whole country.

General Worthington exhibited to the Pioneers and their friends many objects of interest connected with early times, and among them a tomahawk presented by the celebrated Indian warrior Tecumseh to Governor Worthington.

Mrs. Worthington, who is a sister of Don Piatt and of General A.



View of Chillicothe.

Saunders Piatt, and a lady of unusual culture and social accomplishment, did the honors of the famous mansion in the most delightful way.

Thus some hours were passed on the hill where have resided three governors of Ohio, and which, looking down upon the Scioto Valley and the city of Chillicothe, commands a view of unexampled loveliness.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR MICK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, PIONEERS OF OHIO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of the citizens of Chillicothe, their good wishes and friendly greeting, and to extend to you a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of the ancient metropolis.

It is a fitting time, while on every hand are being celebrated the stirring events of a hundred years ago, that those who were contemporary with the early history of our own State, should meet together here, in the old State capital, where its first organization was effected, the home of four of its governors, one of whom is now present among you, and at whose invitation you have met here to-day.

Hoping the occasion may prove a pleasant one to all of you, and that you will all live to enjoy many more reunions, I again bid you a hearty welcome.

REPLY BY ELDER WILLIAM P. STRATTON.

WORTHY MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly that Mr. Mansfield, our president, is not present with us; but I trust that he will be here before nightfall; and as he is not here, the duty seems to devolve upon me, and to say what arises in not only my heart, but in all of our hearts. Receive our thanks for the noble and generous welcome you, and those you represent, have tendered us,—so much in keeping with the character always given of the residents of the ancient metropolis of our noble State. Permit me to say that many of my colleagues and myself have had an ardent desire to visit the ancient metropolis, where it is my pleasure to be acquainted with some of your leading men, and where have been the homes of Governors Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, and Duncan M'Arthur; and if I were a native of this region of the State I should be proud of it and of such men who discharged the duties of the office of governor as honorably as they did. And now the people of Ohio have had the pleasure of seeing another of your citizens, our present governor, who was with us at our meeting last year, and in the fullness of his

heart said that he would be happy to see us at Fruit Hill; and we did not think he said it as a mere empty compliment; so we instructed our secretary, Mr. Caldwell, to say to him that if it suited his convenience, we should visit here, and we are happy to receive your hospitality, and enjoy your presence. He told us of "M'Donald's Sketches," and with difficulty I procured a copy of them, and when I saw what had been done by M'Arthur, Massie, and M'Donald, they and their companions, I feel a pride, as a native of Ohio, to stand so near the ground where they stood. Upon this very table [striking his hand upon it] was signed the first Constitution of the State of Ohio, and as one of the citizens of Ohio, I will say that great care should be taken of it.

We have imprinted upon our badges, which we wear here upon this occasion, the picture of the old State-house, and the ground upon which it stood may now be visited; and it is also the place and house where the first Legislature met, and where the first Constitution was made. I have a great pride in my native State, and whenever I see any thing that brings to my mind any thing connected with her early history I am proud of it; and in reading of the difficulties that surrounded Nathaniel Massie, I bring to my mind one of the scenes told of him, when surveying near Paint Creek; and I tell you that those men were worthy of all honor, as well as those who were with them. Here was where Nathaniel Massie, Duncan M'Arthur, M'Donald, and others whom I can not recall to mind, labored. Peculiar times develops peculiar powers of endurance, both mental and physical; but I fear our young men of to-day, raised in luxury, would not do as well as those noble men did under the same difficulties; they did their work nobly and they did it well, and all should have their names embalmed in our memories. Well, now, beloved brethren, I have heard of Chillicothe since I was a little boy, and when they told me of Chillicothe at Cincinnati, it recalled scenes to my mind; and it is now my privilege and that of the men and women with me here, whom I have known so many years, to come here and to stand with them upon this honored spot. Again, your Ross County has only given us four governors, and their descendants are not dwarfed in size, and I also believe not in mental and intellectual powers and accomplishments [laughter]; and Ross County has had a proud record from the time that first old Constitution was signed until this year 1875, and we of the pioneers of Cincinnati are proud to be your guests to-day.

About twenty years ago a number of men, and some men of a considerable number of years, met together, and we were talking about the

early settlement of this State, and of the hardships of their fathers, and of the difficulties of reaching here, and particularly those who came from the "Jarsies," that is what they called it. And they said that no efforts had been taken to preserve the records of that early settlement, and they said, "Let us form an association, and let us ask all who came to this State before 1812 to come into it, and let us sit down and take their stories." Here let me relate a little incident. My grand-parents were in New Jersey, and a young man of the same name as myself fell in love with one of these "Jarsey" maidens; but the lady's people said, "William, we are going 'way off to Cincinnati, and we cannot consent that Mary shall stay here, but, William, if you will just go with us, we will have no objections to your marrying Mary." Well, he finally said "I will go," and at Pittsburg, on the "Broadhorn," his hands became sore and blistered; having been a clerk and unaccustomed to such hard, manual labor as was required to manage it. When they arrived at their place of destination, they took the gunwales out of the boat, and constructed a hut to live in, and William said, "I have endured hardships enough now," and shortly afterward he and Mary were married. That occurred in 1805—and these were my parents. But to return to my subject; these men thought it was time to gather up these old reminiscences, and when I remember the stories told me by my grandmother about the early settlement of Ohio, I feel as Governor Allen said to us last year, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

John D. Caldwell, our Secretary, has been gathering up all of these old reminiscences, and John is writing down the story of the old grandfathers and grandmothers in our midst, and I hope that our children and our children's children will read them with interest. We have had upon our rolls Judge John M'Lean, that model Postmaster-General of the United States, and the great jurist, and we paid our last respects to him when he "went to that bourne whence no traveler returns," and he was one who did his duty with all faithfulness. We called that noble old man, John Johnson, in Pioneer days the Indian Factor or Agent of the United States at Piqua, to occupy our chair; we had also Major Daniel Gano, son of the original Pioneer, General John S. Gano, as another of our Presidents, one who did his duty well as a soldier, and one who occupied high positions of trust among us, and never did the breath of dishonor sully his name. He wore his queue to the last hours of his life, and was one of the old-time gentlemen, and I have no doubt that some of your

citizens and some of these old gentlemen and ladies have seen him. He was the friend of art, and he sustained an artist for three years at his own expense; and when I look at the sculpture made by that artist during that time, I think of the great honor and respect due to him. That monument of art is in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Another one of our old Pioneers, a hotel-keeper, and the father of Governor Dennison, was also with us, and we had one of our reunions at his house, and he was a worthy member of the Pioneer Association. We had also another one whom we all dearly loved, whose name was Stephen S. L'Hommedieu; he and I were boys together, and our President, E. D. Mansfield, who has been a leading editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* for many years. I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu about ten days ago in good health, and he promised to be with us on this occasion, and said that he had to visit a married daughter in New York, but would be back in time to come here with us. What was our astonishment when a telegram was received that Stephen S. L'Hommedieu was no more, and that he was a corpse. We esteemed him as one of Cincinnati's leading citizens, and one who for twenty-two years sustained the position of president of, and leader in, railroad enterprises; but we have learned that we have lost him and we must leave him in the hands of God.

David K. Este, a high-toned Christian gentleman, who married one of the daughters of President Harrison, has been but recently one of our Presidents. At the age of ninety he can not be much of a traveler. Father Este wrote us saying that he could not come, and he expressed a desire that we might have a pleasant time in Chillicothe. We have another man, Robert Buchanan, and he was one of the earliest mariners on the Ohio, and followed that business for some years, and since 1825 has turned his attention to the cotton business, and I am happy to say that he is here to-day, and is in a good state of preservation [laughter], although he is a very modest man, and I doubt if you can call him out, however much you may call for Buchanan.

We have also Thomas Henry, son of the well-beloved Griffin Yeatman, and he is a man that we all highly esteem. To introduce our present Vice-president, Isaac Macfarland, I will relate this story: There was a time when we had no undertakers in Cincinnati, and we had persons who acted in such capacity, and took charge and managed affairs upon such occasions—there is a citizen here whose father was one of those men—and they would go to a funeral and see that

people were buried decently and in order. Among them was one whom we greatly depended upon, Colonel Stephen Macfarland, who had not much of this earth's goods; and when it was told that he was dead, one of the citizens said that he was a good man and went straight to heaven, while others expressed doubts upon that subject, saying that if while going there he should meet a funeral, he would stop on the road to superintend it. [Laughter.]

Mr. E. D. Mansfield is our present President, and one who is not unknown here, and who, from this county, took away as a wife one of your Governor's daughters, and who is a high-toned, accomplished Christian gentleman, and one whom we delight to honor, and whom we expect here this evening to address you. Our other officer is John D. Caldwell, and he is the "fellow" who is the Secretary of every thing with us to which there is no pay attached. [Laughter.] I thank you and the other citizens present for your patience in listening to me, and renew our expressions of gratitude to all Chillicothe for the warmth and earnestness of its greetings.

REMARKS OF GENERAL J. T. WORTHINGTON.

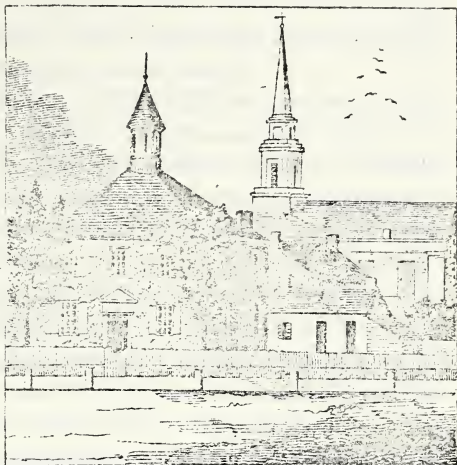
VENERABLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF OHIO: I esteem it an honor to address you upon this occasion, and this welcome is dearly won. I have lived long enough to know it. Those whose memories go no further back than the days of steamboats and railroads can form no conception of the difficulties encountered by the early Pioneers of Ohio. I know that, because I crossed the mountains myself, on horseback, when the road was almost impassable, even for horsemen, and entirely so for other modes of conveyance; and when they arrived at the Ohio they found their way to their several places of destination through blazed paths of the wilderness. I speak of things I know. My first memories are of an old cabin in which we lived, and through which were loop-holes to defend it from the aroused revengeful spirit of the savages, and guards were regularly set to watch for them; and that was a daily occurrence; and, as Shakespeare says, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," and their scalps might be dangling to the belt of some savage. When the wolf's howl was heard outside at night, it was uncertain always whether it was the wolf or the savage imitating him, to lure us outside to our destruction. All this is now changed, and our "lives are cast in pleasant places," and it is to you we owe all of this pleasantness. In conclusion, I invite you all to visit me at my old home to-morrow morning.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM ALLEN,

GOVERNOR OF OHIO, AT THE RECEPTION OF THE PIONEERS.

MY FRIENDS FROM A DISTANCE AND PRESENT:—It would not become me to enter upon a general speech on this occasion ; it would look as if I sought to appropriate this occasion to other than its rightful object ; but I will offer a few sentiments that will be appreciated by the people abroad, and by the people of the Ancient Metropolis. I said in Cincinnati, when the thermometer ranged at 105 degrees, and I made some allusion to some of the early settlers of the Scioto Valley : “I can not claim to being a pioneer myself, but I have the honor of being connected by marriage with one of the Pioneer families of Ohio, who, more than eighty-three years ago, when there were no house, no cabin, and no wigwam between the Scioto River and Maysville, and when that little band, few in number but resolute in heart, took a trail upon the Ohio River to the Scioto ; and in the early days the only way the Indians had, and those who followed them, was to keep the line of the hills. These men had been preceded twelve or fifteen years by Boone and his Pioneer companions, who had traced the Scioto Valley above this town, but they had traversed it only as adventurers, and it must not be overlooked that there is in man’s nature a strong temptation to hunt up danger only to overcome it. They passed over it as they did large regions here and in Kentucky, without driving down any stake ; but those men who came here after them came to plant and to nourish a great civilized community, which was to amaze the world by its civilization ; these were authors of settlements, and of the rise and progress of communities. They put down their stake where we call “The Station,” and with the country covered with Indians ; they put the ladies in a log house and left some of the men there with rifles to defend it and themselves, and the others went off surveying ; and that log hut was the nucleus of one of the greatest civilizations upon the globe. Massie, M’Donald, and M’Arthur stayed around it and surveyed until the town of Chillicothe was laid off as it is on the map to-day. At that time, eighty-two or three years ago, there had been some other partial settlements in the State, and these men have passed away and left posterity, and if they had left no survivors, the richest legacy they could have left were their works. Some of the gentlemen who have preceded me have already told you that upon this old walnut

table [placing his hand upon it] the first Constitution was signed; and Chillicothe has also furnished several prominent men to the State, among whom are Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, and Duncan M'Arthur. But there was nothing astonishing in this, for when it was understood that they were forming a new community, the best spirits clustered around her. We have received our friends abroad in the spirit always manifested by the citizens of Chillicothe, and we hope to have them returned to their homes safe and joyous. We have heard thus far of no accidents in your coming here, and all of us will rejoice when you re-



Old State House, Chillicothe.

turn to your homes without any accidents whatever, except this one you have had of witnessing the first spot settled in this valley by the white man, and that is an accident which few people will see who will be entitled to call themselves Pioneers hereafter; and we hope and trust that every man, woman, and child present will ever remember this day and occasion of the entertaining of aged hearts, where there so many commingled of aged, middle aged, and young, and also a great many who are the descendants of those old Pioneers of Ohio. It is a great event to trace one's origin to some of them, and any one who can do so has a right to feel a pride, and an honest pride, in tracing back to those old Pioneers.

GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY.

As the association had invited this distinguished survivor of the war of 1812, the secretary deems it proper to introduce his lively address at Chillicothe, by the following items of our border history. War was declared against Great Britain, by our Congress, 18th June, 1812. Three regiments were soon after marched from Ohio to Detroit, Michigan, under Colonels Lewis Cass, of Zanesville, Duncan M'Arthur, of Chillicothe, and James Findlay, of Cincinnati, and others prepared

to follow them when required, under Colonel Tupper and Colonel Henry Brush.

On the 17th July the British and Indians captured Fort Mackinaw ; also, on the 15th August, Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River ; next day, General William Hull disgracefully surrendered his army and gave up Michigan Territory to the enemy.

On the very day of Hull's surrender, Kentucky, in ignorance of this discomfiture, mustered three volunteer regiments into service, at Georgetown, ready to march to Canada. Colonel Scott and Colonel Lewis, two old Indian fighters, and Colonel John Allen, a distinguished lawyer, were in command. General William H. Harrison was appointed by Kentucky Major-General of these troops, with General John Payne Brigadier-General. After these Kentucky forces had reached Fort Wayne, the lad Leslie Coombs persuaded his mother to let him—now two brothers also in the army—become a soldier. So he gave his share of the estate for a horse and trappings and started on his own hook to become identified with defense of the Western Frontier. On arrival at Fort Wayne he was appointed a cadet and attached to the First Kentucky Regiment, and served in that capacity during the rest of the campaign.

In the dead of Winter it was his heroic service to act as a messenger from General Winchester to General Harrison, at Upper Sandusky. On 30th December, with four days' provision and a blanket on his back, with one guide, he started on foot, to plod through the snow with prospect of a nine-day march through the wilderness to reach Fort M'Arthur, the head-quarters of Colonel Tupper. The fatal slaughter of Winchester's men, on the 22d at the River Raisin, one-third was killed and the remainder captured, except thirty-three, who escaped and reached General Harrison. Thus ended his first campaign. Having returned to Kentucky in April, 1813, he repaired again to Dayton, and united with General Clay's brigade, on its march to Fort Meigs ; and in consideration of his experience and knowledge of the country, he was appointed a captain of spies in Colonel Dudley's regiment, being then only nineteen years of age.

He was proved to be the hero of a hazardous enterprise. A council of officers on the Auglaize River was called on receiving an express that General Harrison expected an immediate attack, and they determined that some one should be sent down the river to notify him of their approach and bring back his orders. Captain Coombs volunteered, and, with four men and an Indian guide, started in a large canoe

from Fort Defiance at dusk, on 30th April. Near morning, having hauled their boat around the rapids, they came in sight of Fort Meigs, and "our flag was still there." Before a safe landing was secured, the Indians fired on the party and two were killed, Coombs wounded. The Captain escaped and returned, not with a message from Harrison, but with cheering news that the fort was still safe. When the Clay brigade got to the rapids, by the chance arrival of Tecumseh, was brought about Dudley's defeat, on the fatal 5th of May, and the brave Captain Coombs, with others, became prisoners of war, at Fort Maumee. The massacre was only prevented by Tecumseh, and prisoners were taken first to mouth of Swan Creek, now Toledo, and thence to Huron, where they were paroled.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS.

MR. MAYOR OF THE CITY, MR. SECRETARY, AND GENTLEMEN: I do not know in what attitude I stand here, but this terrible secretary wrote and told me to come and bring with me my daughter, who is a mere girl; but she is married and has children as large as herself. [Laughter.] This is not the first time I have been in Chillicothe; sixty-two years ago I first saw this place, returning home a paroled prisoner of war with a bullet through my shoulder. In the Spring of 1813 two regiments, Boswell's and Dudley's, came over the Ohio River from Kentucky, and I, as senior captain, had command of one of them, and, we were to land on the British side of the Maumee, near the foot of the rapids, to fight their troops and to take their batteries. It was our duty not to retire unless we had orders to that effect, and, as Kentuckians, we were not going to do it. Tecumseh and his Indians landed and reinforced them, and drove us back, and I was taken prisoner and forced to run the gauntlet. I passed through double quick, I can tell you. I did not stop to ask any questions or interview any body [laughter], and I passed through safely, while others succumbed to it. There was one time I saw Tecumseh, and that was when the Indians threatened to scalp us prisoners, and one of them that I saw had four scalps in his belt. Word was sent to Proctor and Elliott, the British commanders, that if they did not interfere we would all be scalped; but neither of them did do any thing; but Tecumseh did, in our behalf, and denounced it as an outrage, and said it was a shame to kill and scalp prisoners of war. We were finally carried to the mouth of Swan Creek and exchanged.

Ohio was at that time a wilderness. Wapakonetta and Franklinton,

near Columbus, were at that time frontier towns. I shall never forget that night; the British wounded were well cared for, while we had nothing but cord wood and our blankets for beds. I took a bullet in my mouth and bit it in the agony that I suffered while the surgeon was extracting the ball from my shoulder. We were afterward landed on the other side of the creek and brought southward, and a great many of us, myself among the number, had neither hat nor coat until we got to Lancaster, Ohio. The ladies of Ohio, as we passed along through the State came out and, sympathizing with us, with tears in their eyes, bound up our wounds and dressed them as well as they could. When I got to Lancaster, I sent for a man who had a hat big enough for me, and wore it until I came here, where the quartermaster furnished me with transportation to Kentucky. That was my first visit to Chillicothe; I shall never forget it, nor their kindness then to me.

I came here again in 1840, to speak in the Harrison campaign for Harrison, and addressed audiences here night after night, and was again treated with the greatest hospitality.

I have made some friends here who were young then, but who are getting old now; among whom is Dr. Waddle; but if they will get old, why I can't help it. [Laughter.] They ask me "How do you keep your hair so black?" and I tell them, by allowing the oil of human kindness to well up from my heart to my head. [Applause.] I have always met with kindness here, and when Caldwell told me to come and go along with them up here, I thought I would go; I knew some of the "boys," and I knew they were such wild and frisky fellows, that I would have to go along to make them behave themselves, and to take care of them. [Laughter and applause.]

I made a speech yesterday, at Maysville, to some of the Pioneers of Kentucky and Ohio, the occasion being the centennial celebration of Simon Kenton's settlement, back of Limestone, Kentucky. My father made corn in Kentucky one hundred years ago; and this was a universal wilderness then. Virginia, at that time, wanted this country settled up, and promised all who would emigrate to Kentucky one thousand acres of land, which they were to pay for in old continental money, worth at that time about five dollars a bushel. They first came and settled in Lullebegud, a name not found on any map or in any book except Gulliver's Travels. [Laughter.] Gulliver was their favorite author [prolonged laughter], and they named the creek upon which they settled Lullebegud Creek, and planted corn there and left it to be gathered by they did not know who; and that was the founda-

tion of the first settlement of Kentucky. I have documents to prove that my father did it in the year 1775, and then went back to Virginia, and was present and took part at the siege and surrender of Yorktown under Washington. There were some colonies here in this country at that time, and thirteen of those little colonies grew up since that time to be mighty States. Then we were very few in population, and we had nothing except shovel plows, that would bounce as high as your head if they struck a root; but now, if one of our shovel plows strikes a root, it goes right over it, and it does not make any difference. Then we had not a turnpike in America, and had no ways and means of communication except upon horseback or on foot. My father did not come back until after the surrender of Yorktown.

I entered into the service as a pioneer in 1793, and I never heard of a railroad until I introduced a bill in the Kentucky Legislature to build one there, when there was not one on the continent of America; and now they talk about a railroad through the South from Cincinnati, and I hope they will succeed in having one. [Applause.] At that time France owned along the Mississippi, and Spain had California; and now you can bathe your face in the Pacific and wash your feet in the Atlantic, and not go out of the United States to do it either. [Great applause.] I am a Union man and have always been, but I am no radical, and I would fight for Rhode Island as quick as I would for Kentucky, and Kentucky came in to fight for Ohio in early days when you could not fight for yourselves. I am going to the next centennial, and the next one after that. In fact I don't know when I am going to die [laughter and applause]; I was introduced at one place as the man who came to this continent with Columbus, and I told the people that I had come here to find the spring of everlasting youth that the Spaniards had been hunting for. I am for the maintenance of the Union as it is, and for each of the States maintaining their own rights, and I came here with these "Ohio boys" because I felt grateful to Ohio for what she has done for me. [Applause.]

I am stopping at Dr. Waddle's, and I have got a first-rate place to stop at, too, and the only objection I have to it is because he gives us twice as much to eat as we can. [Laughter and applause.] Your whisky is very bad over here. I never taste any unless it is accompanied by two or three affidavits as to its purity. It is n't like old Bourbon. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Corn not grown on limestone land will not make Bourbon whisky; and that is what makes Kentucky as good as it is. [Laughter.] If we had freestone

land we could not make good Bourbon whisky either. When I cross the Ohio River I never take any whisky. I am sorry to say that I am going to leave at five o'clock, and can not be present to-morrow. Our court is sitting, and I have to be there to attend to some business. I have a suit against one of those thieving railroad companies. I have had to sue one of them, and I have got to look after that suit, and I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks. The old Romans discharged from duty one who had served them for twenty years, but they do not discharge me after doing duty for fifty years. [Laughter.]

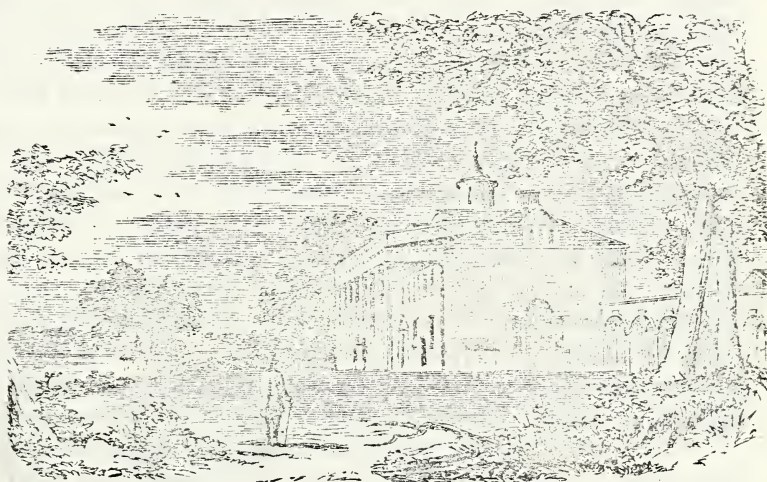
SPEECH OF HON. E. D. MANSFIELD,

PRESIDENT OF CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PIONEERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to learn from General Coombs his Union sentiments, but when one has a Union mother, and is brought up with Union sentiments, he remains Union forever. I have come three hundred miles to meet you here, and I am not in a fix to make a speech. Every mile that I traveled coming here reminds me of the work of the Pioneers. I have been to Cleveland, and I there saw a Chief of the Creek Indians, and he claimed for them the benefit of the Mission funds, because he said that we had driven them from their lands, and we ought now to educate and Christianize them. I also saw there a black man who demanded the same thing for his people, and the whites also came to demand for their respective people; and I then saw and felt that we were happy, indeed, in the bonds of a common Christianity; and as I came along I saw in the valleys of the Miami and Scioto that the work and labors of the Pioneers had taken root; and coming along so fast in a railroad train, so fast that the axles of the cars burned, I saw the difference between to-day and the days of my boyhood. Then it took thirty days to go from here to New York City, and now it takes one. And in this journey from the City of the Lakes to Chillicothe, I realized what we never dreamed of when my father's family came to this State, when we came through miles of corduroy roads where the whole of it was swamps, and which to-day is dry land, and where grain and grass were growing, and fatted cattle were feeding; and all this showed how this State had been reduced from a state of nature to the most cultivated gardens; and I thought that some will look at the

graves and the marbles of those who have passed away, but the work of the Pioneer will perish never.

This is a centennial year, and the next will be a centennial year; and last year was also a centennial one, beginning with the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill; and for the next fourteen years, ending with the anniversary of the Constitution, there will be a series of centennials of that series of events in which Washington appears as the principal character on canvas of American History. It is proper, therefore, for us to remember that Washington was a Pioneer of the Ohio Valley. It is one hundred years



Mt. Vernon.

since the fires of the American Revolution, but it is one hundred and twenty-two years since Washington, then a young man of twenty-one years, became an adventurer in the valley of the Ohio. This takes us to the formation of the first Ohio company in 1748 by, I think, Virginians. The first agents of that company reconnoitered between the wilderness and the waters of the Alleghany, and they were driven back, and the French built Fort Duquesne. Governor Dinwiddie then sent out Washington, and he and his party arrived on the banks of the Alleghany in the month of December, when the ice was floating down the river; and they tried to get across, and the raft was upset, and he was saved by holding on to a log. There was a special providence that saved his life in this, as well as upon all other occasions of his life. He went, like Joshua of old, to

spy out the land, and he was preserved like him. Two or three years afterward, when he was trying to collect troops for Braddock, he stopped at a gentleman's house, and Mrs. Custis, who became Mrs. Washington, was in that house.

I have already told you about the Creeks, who said we had wrested their lands from them, and as a compensation for it we ought to give them as good an education as possible, and I will tell you of another. I saw, when a boy, in Mill Creek Valley, a swarthy man riding up to our house, and mother told me it was Little Turtle, the great Indian Chief. He had come there peaceably, as he had ever been to the whites. Little Turtle had commanded Indians against the whites, and when General Wayne took command of our army he told his people that they must have peace, as they now had to deal with a man who never sleeps. He was partially a civilized man, and had met with the celebrated Frenchman, Volney, and Volney had told him the theory of the Indian coming to this continent from Asia, and Little Turtle asked him why it was not just as plausible a theory that the Asiatics had come from America, and why could it not be so? It would be just as easy to prove one theory as the other. When Little Turtle died, it seemed to me that the last great Indian had left the country forever. He had settled at Greenville, and he died of a very unusual disease for an Indian, the gout; and in his last moments requested that the big guns might be fired over him, and it was done in accordance with his request; and so died the greatest Indian chief that ever lived in Ohio.

As we have assembled in the old city of Chillicothe, I want to tell you what was thought about Ohio abroad. When we went back to Litchfield, Connecticut, on a visit, I found a pamphlet there that set forth the difficulties and dangers of coming to Ohio, and amongst other things it said that the mud was three or four feet deep; there was danger from the Indians; that every man, woman and child had the ague; and the mosquitoes were so large they bit through your boots [laughter]; and as a matter of fact, when we returned through the Pickaway plains, it was three feet deep in mud. But the Indians never did much harm in Ohio, and yet this climate that brings forth fever and ague makes its wealth. Do you know what those counties of Clinton and Pickaway were when it was so muddy and fever and ague so bad? They have raised such crops as never have been raised anywhere, and the very qualities that were used to frighten people away were the very qualities that make Ohio so great. Twenty mill-

ions of acres of forest trees have been cut down, and those thousands of churches and houses have been built. And now, my friends, look at the results, and see what they have been within the memory of the Pioneers! Why, the records of the last seventy years show greater results than the world ever saw before. In the last four thousand years, from the time of Abraham to the time of Thomas Jefferson, they had not made any progress at all in that time in their modes of conveyance and transportation; but during the administration of Jefferson came the steamboat, and afterward came the railroad, and now ocean steamers bring their thousands to our shores every year from Europe, China, and Japan.

I wish to call your attention to another thing. No nation of antiquity ever undertook to give the people an education. What would Demosthenes have thought if you had asked to send people to a common-school? He would have told you they were not fit to be educated; but in this single century we have made common-schools the popular means of education, and have said that the people have a right to be educated, and this day eight hundred thousand youths are in the schools and colleges of Ohio. Their theory was that society was a great pyramid, and the great body of the pyramid should be kept in ignorance to support the column. Our theory of to-day is that a republican form of government can not exist without these Corinthian columns resting upon the solid foundation of a popular education. We Americans have put it into our Constitution, and in the Ordinance of 1787, and I hope it will thus remain as long as it lives; and it is for our children to say whether these institutions are to be preserved. In former days it was with pride a man said, "I am a Roman;" and a citizen of this country can say with equal pride, "I am an American." The Pioneers will want no other epitaph than their labors, and if you were to take the most graphic pen to write it, it would be in the words of the Prophet Daniel, "Men run to and fro, and knowledge is increased;" and it is as true in fact to-day as when he said it. The four first acts of the drama are closed, and the fifth is at hand.

This closed the entertainments of the Pioneer gathering, and shortly afterward the departing trains bore away toward home those honored guests from a happy reunion, which to many of them will doubtless be the last they can enjoy until they join the great army of Pioneers in that better land where they meet to part no more. They

all seemed to take unalloyed enjoyment in their visit here, and certainly the citizens of Chillicothe were proud and pleased to have the honor of entertaining them.

So hearty was the manifestation of regard paid to the old folks, and so earnest were all classes in attention to the aged, that it would be ungrateful not to put in permanent shape, for preservation, this interesting address. The newspapers of Chillicothe were enterprising and public-spirited, and we but second their service by reproducing their reports in this pamphlet.

THE PIONEERS OF OHIO.

A SERMON delivered in St. Paul's P. E. Church, May 30, 1875, the Sunday following the visit of the Pioneer Association to Chillicothe, by the Rector, REV. ALBERT R. STUART.

Philemon ninth verse: "Being such a one as Paul the aged."

The great Apostle to the Gentiles, it seems, was once constrained by his generous, unselfish nature, to appear as an humble supplicant in his old age. In the epistle before us we find him pleading most earnestly for Onesimus, a run-away slave, and requesting Philemon, his master, to receive and forgive and restore him to his confidence. Both of these men, the master as well as the slave, had been converted under St. Paul's ministry, and he loved them both with an impartial love, as his own children in the Gospel. Because of this sacred relation he tells Philemon that instead of entreating he had a right, if he chose to exercise it, to command him, as his own spiritual father, to dictate and enjoin the course of duty which he deemed expedient. But he prefers to waive this right and appeal to the heart. He rests his plea upon that sense of eternal truth and fitness which dwells within the renewed soul; and in order to insure the success of his petition, he refers to his gray hairs, and his increasing infirmities as a reason why it should not be rejected. "Though I might be much bold in Christ to enjoin thee that which is convenient, yet for love's sake I rather beseech thee, being such a one as Paul the aged."

Can any thing be more touching than the spectacle of this venerable servant of God pleading with one younger than himself, a mere novice in the Church, and beseeching him by his hoary head and tot-

tering step and form bowed down, to regard the voice of his supplication.

We are reminded by it of another scene, one of the most striking pictures painted on the Bible page: the picture of the aged Patriarch, Jacob, leaning upon his staff before the Egyptian autocrat—a stranger in a strange land—and answering Pharaoh's question, "How old art thou?" with the memorable words, "few and evil have the days of the years of my life been."

Old age is venerable under all circumstances. It is rendered sacred by its many associations. We regard it with awe and treat it with reverence because of the numberless afflictions, the perils passed and the hardships endured, as well as the youthful joy and gladness forever gone, which it represents. No right-minded man can look without emotion upon the sunset of life, can see without concern the signs of decay, the sure precursors of speedy dissolution. The hoary head and palsied hand of age has ever pleaded irresistibly for the sympathies of the human heart!

It is not surprising, then, if men in the past have deemed it a privilege as well as a duty to honor old age. When we read of the ancient hero, the pious Æneas, who amid all the toils and trials and fierce conflicts of his stormy, eventful career, never forgot to love and cherish and tenderly care for the aged Anchises; and when we hear of those bloodthirsty Barbarians, the conquerors of Rome, who paused in their relentless course when brought face to face with the venerable Senators of the Eternal City—as seated in silence arrayed in the robes of office, and with long, white flowing beards they awaited and invited the fatal stroke! when our attention is drawn to these facts, I say, we see in them proof palpable, that old age has always demanded and received due respect, that the minds of men have always been profoundly moved by the spectacle of dignity and wisdom and ripe experience combined with declining years and failing strength.

The name of Joseph is more endeared to our hearts, probably, than the name of any other Scripture character, that "name which is above every name" alone excepted. But if it were not for the fact that Joseph excelled in filial devotion to his aged parent, if we did not find him sharing with him his honors, sending for him as soon as circumstances permitted, delighting to provide for him and make a bright and happy home for him, if this had not been the course of Jacob's darling, his name would never have shone with such resplendent luster. We admire his manly bearing under adversity, it is true; we are

charmed by his chastity, his fidelity, the purity of his mind ; we are impressed by the dignity and wisdom he displayed in the affairs of State ; we are touched by his generous treatment of his brethren, his would-be assassins—and we see him with pleasure showing an innocent partiality for Benjamin, his mother's son ; but Joseph, we feel, is not complete until old Jacob comes tottering upon the stage and around him are thrown the arms of *his boy*, those strong, faithful arms, and we hear the care-worn patriarch sobbing upon his neck : “ Now let me die, since I have seen thy face, because thou art yet alive.”

May we not hope, my friends, that such loving reverence and unfeigned respect for dear, good, honorable old age are just as strong and vigorous to-day in the hearts of men, as they seem to have been in that olden time !

We are glad to believe that Joseph and Æneas are still present in spirit with this generation, in the lives and acts of many an affectionate son and dutiful daughter, and we would hail it as a bad sign, as the worst indication of universal and incurable social demoralization, if “ such a one as Paul the Aged ” might not still command our services and excite within us our deepest sympathies and respect.

That such a sign can ever appear is belied by the bright experience of the past week.

As a community it has been your joy and privilege very recently to honor old age. With a generous hospitality you have opened your houses and extended your hands to welcome a band of veterans, to whom, for faithful work and sturdy patriotism and pure living, your country and your State stand greatly indebted to-day. It was a grateful task, and I believe it was gracefully performed. All that ready minds and abounding resources could do was done.

You were doubtless moved to be kind and courteous to these veteran visitors, and to vie with each other in your efforts to honor them, because the eye of age looked meekly into your hearts, and the voice of age echoed mournfully through them. They reminded you of the fact that you, too, the youngest among you, are growing old. They seemed to warn the halest and heartiest that soon for them also the light of day must begin to pass away, and the shades of evening to gather, and the shadows to grow broader and deeper. It is well that this thought should have been brought so near to us by the presence of these hoary heads among us. It is well that we should realize that life is short and time speeding, and human strength limited. It is well that we have been made to think of the old proverb, which says,

"Old age is a courtier ; he knocks again and again at the window and at the door, and makes us every-where conscious of his presence."

"Woe, then, to the man who becomes old without becoming wise ; woe to him if this world shuts the door without the future having opened its portals to him !"

Another thought probably added a glow and a gentleness to your entertainment of these venerable strangers, which, had they been younger, would not have been so perceptible. You remembered, probably, that with many of them, at least, it was *the last time*. You thought of how rapidly the old people are going home ; how they are dropping around us, "like leaves in wintry weather ;" how soon even the most robust among them, those with every faculty as yet sound and entire, those with both body and mind, as yet, unimpaired, must soon feel the sandy foundations gliding from under them. When you remembered that the old man stood before you with one foot in the grave, it made you grasp his hand more cordially. When you thought of the angel of death hovering above him, impatient to remove him to another sphere, you felt drawn toward him. And when you thought of saying farewell, with little or no prospect of seeing your departing guest again, your heart melted within you.

Such we hope, and I believe was, the temper and disposition of your minds when old age entered your door and sat at your board during the past week, and such we trust will ever be your feelings whenever permitted to do it honor.

But old age of itself, considered simply as a teacher, showing the flight of time and preparing us for the final parting, could not inspire us with deep and abiding feelings of respect, unless it impressed us also with a sense of its worth and goodness. There is not a more repulsive spectacle than a wicked old man, who will not forsake the world, which has already forsaken him. And "the hoary head is a crown of glory," saith Solomon, "*if* it be found in the way of the Lord." Evidently, then, the thought of their worth and work and sterling integrity had to be connected with your reflections upon their declining years, before you could fully revere and warmly welcome the members of the Pioneer Association of your State. You thought, doubtless, of their courage in facing the dangers and difficulties attendant upon the early settlement of the country—of the arduous task they accomplished in going before to remove obstructions and prepare the way for the grand civilization which we behold around us—of the many virtues they must have possessed and displayed in laying deep and

broad foundations—of their honesty and simplicity—of their pluck and perseverance—of their love of liberty and love of country and love of God. You thought of these things, and as you thought the fire burned. You felt as if every Pioneer you met was indeed “such a one as Paul the Aged”—of the same mind and spirit, with somewhat the same brave, pure record—and as one who had fought a good fight and finished his course and subdued the earth, you delighted to do him honor.

And all this was just as it should have been. It is impossible for us to show too much respect to those who molded the nation's life in the critical period of gestation, and gave tone and direction, shaping and coloring to our popular institutions during the tender years of infancy. Our old men have done their work well. God bless them! We are reaping to-day that whereon we bestowed no labor. “Other men have labored and we are entered into their labors. As wise master builders, they have laid the foundation, and others build thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereon.”

The Pioneer's part is performed, the “well done” of his Lord awaits him—friends are ahead of him—and every year he lives he is nearer to his crown of glory.

Not so with us who follow in their train. A grave responsibility rests upon us. We are called upon to take up the work at the point our fathers left it off. Are we equal to the task? Are we fitted either by the elevation of our moral life or by the thorough training of our minds, or by the depth and sincerity of our religious convictions to execute their designs and carry out their splendid plan of government. Have we their faith, their firmness of purpose, their powers of physical endurance, their spotless integrity, and above all, their unselfish patriotism? It seems to me as if, in all these things, we are less than deficient.

The American people are more numerous to-day, but they are neither as pure nor as freedom-loving nor as self-reliant as they once were. The country stands aghast before the unmistakable signs of political rottenness and selfishness, misrule and corruption which recent events have brought to the surface on every side. She looks in vain for a man, a leader, a statesman! There is something almost prophetic in the way she seems to be turning to her old public servants and insisting upon them forsaking their well earned seclusion and once more donning the robe of office. It indicates an exceeding great dearth of promising and prominent young men. It almost looks as

if she can not live without "such a one as Paul the aged." It certainly implies that her youth are idle, her trusted officials inefficient, her children every-where not doing their duty.

In this critical condition of affairs our course as Christian men and women is clearly defined. As much as in us lies, we should be up and doing. It is vain to indulge in impotent regrets. We should regard our every gift and faculty as bestowed by God to be faithfully employed in the service of our fellow men. We should resolve to rebuke the wrong and maintain the right, cost what it may. We should resort ever to Him whom we consider the central Source of Light and Life for strength to do our best. We should live *thus*, or it may be said hereafter that, because of *our* moral deterioration and *our* criminal disregard of truth and righteousness, in the grave of its founders were buried the best days of the Republic.

Fourth of July, 1875.

[We furnish Report of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

THE PIONEERS AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

AMONG the happiest assemblages bent on enjoying the Fourth, yesterday, was that of the Pioneer Association at the Council Chamber in the afternoon. Every chair was filled, and all the sofas and other chairs to be found in the building were brought in to accommodate the people. A big Pioneer lunch basket was on the reporter's table. Near the door stood a huge barrel labelled "Pioneer." It was full of lemonade, and the old people quenched their thirst from it by the aid of a gourd and of tin cups.

The President, Mr. E. D. Mansfield, occupied the chair, and the proceedings began by a congregational singing of the familiar hymn,

"From all that dwell beneath the skies,"

Then the venerable chaplain read a passage from the Psalms, and led in a fervent prayer.

"Life in the West," a song by H. Thane Miller, came next, and was heartily enjoyed.

The Secretary, Mr. J. D. Caldwell, read the following poems:

THE PIONEERS TO THE FLAG.

Dedicated to the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, by P. MALLON.

We meet again, a lessening band,
Upon this birthday of our land,
The flag that was our father's guide
Is still our emblem and our pride.

When Freedom, at her birth, arose,
Our banner was her swaddling clothes;
To full estate, arrived at length,
It still shall be her tower of strength.

Beneath its folds no slave shall pine,
No traitor worship at its shrine;
But freedom, truth, and right and law,
From it shall inspiration draw.

As ages roll this flag shall shine,
Fit symbol of the truth divine;
That man with man shall equal be,
In life, in thought, and action free.

July 4, 1875.

OUR HOMES IN CINCINNATI.

Dedicated to the Pioneer Association, July 4, 1875, by P. MALLON.

There is not in the wide world a valley so blest,
As the vale where reposes the Queen of the West;
The place of my childhood, how dear to me ever,
My home on the banks of the beautiful river.

With peace and contentment, O, long would I dwell,
Mid this landscape of verdure, this beautiful dell,
Where the Pioneers stayed their march to the West,
In belief they had reached the lands of the blest.

For our dear Western homes by the beautiful river,
We are grateful to Him, the Bountiful Giver;
O, long be our city the Queen of the West,
In commerce and art, in culture and taste.

Her sons and her daughters, proud of their sires,
Would kindle anew the patriot fires;
While centuries pass they remember the ways
And deeds of the fathers in Pioneer days.

Mr. Caldwell then read *Historical Memoranda*, as to Pioneer enterprise, which resulted in the settlement on the Scioto, and the following account of the recent visit to Chillicothe :

THE PIONEERS AND CHILLICOTHE.

Bounty lands were granted to the hardy officers and soldiers of Virginia, who had been engaged in the Revolutionary War on Continental establishment. To satisfy these, when action was had in the Virginia Legislature, a large tract of country lying between Green and Cumberland rivers, in the Kentucky territory, was reserved for those holding warrants.

On December 17th, 1783, the officers thus entitled to lands met, and deputed superintendents of locations in behalf of their respective lines, and also nominated two principal surveyors.

Major-General Charles Scott, Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan, Colonel A. M. Heth, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Temple, and Captain Mayo Carrington, on part of the Continental troops of Virginia, made a contract with Richard Clough Anderson, of Virginia, father of our citizen, Larz Anderson, and ex-Governor Charles Anderson, of Ohio, who had been elected principal surveyor to locate their warrants, at ten shillings per acre, all other expenses to be paid by the officers.

1784, 20th July—Colonel Anderson opened his office at "Soldiers' Retreat," in the limits of the present city of Louisville. Here was his office of entries and surveys, and the first entry made in it was that for land at the mouth of Cumberland by William Brown, and the site of the present Smithland.

The State of Virginia did not relinquish claim to lands on the North-west bank of the Ohio River until March 1784, when, in apprehension that the wide domain south of the river would not be sufficient to supply her soldiers, Virginia reserved for their use, if needed, all the country lying between the little Miami and Scioto Rivers, to satisfy such Continental warrants; and this is known as the Virginia Military District of Ohio.

Major John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, surveyors in Kentucky, came over early in 1787, and explored the river front, and up the Miami and Scioto Rivers. Now this is bringing us to the first settlement of this domain, the present rich and cultivated State of Ohio.

On the 1st of August, 1787, Colonel R. C. Anderson opened the office for entries in Ohio, and the first entry recorded was for 1,000 acres, to Warrant No. 386, in behalf of Wace and Clements, at the

mouth of Eagle Creek, and bottoms on these rivers were taken up at once.

In July, 1788, Congress passed an Act, having now organized the North-west Territory, making these entries invalid; and parties, however impatient, had to hold back until August, 1790, when Congress allowed entries to be made.

This mention is made of the early entries on the rich bottom lands on the Ohio side, to note the early connection of Nathaniel Massie in our history.

In 1790, Cincinnati, having become the seat of justice of Hamilton County, and Fort Washington being an important military protection to the neighborhood, Massie rallied a band of Kentuckians and repaired to an island twelve miles above Maysville, and built block-houses and cleared corn-fields at Manchester, in Adams County.

In 1793 he attempted a surveying tour, on the Scioto, depending mainly on a brave young soldier of Harmar's expedition, the since well-known Governor Duncan M'Arthur. Several efforts were made, but rendered unsuccessful by the Indians, until the Indians were brought to terms of peace in 1795, by the bold and successful Anthony Wayne.

Colonel Massie, having thorough knowledge of the fertile lands on Paint Creek, and having made entries of his warrants, sought to secure settlers from Kentucky.

There were many of the congregation of Presbyterians, of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, who determined to buy land in a free State, and they joined Massie's party. Finley, in the first place, liberated his slaves, and then wrote to Massie for an interview as to selection and purchase of a new home.

December, 1794, Finley wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania, and a day was agreed on for all interested to meet at the Manchester settlement. In March, 1795, sixty men met, according to appointment.

It was even yet not secure for this expedition, and the party met again in 1796, and consisted of the following named persons:

Joseph M'Coy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry Bazil, Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel Anthony, Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgour, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson, and the worthy, afterward the well-known, Methodist Missionary and itinerant, James B. Finley.

In 1797 Thomas Worthington, of Jefferson County, Va., had emancipated his slaves and visited this infant settlement. He returned, appointed Assistant Surveyor by General Rufus Putnam, and built the first frame house in Chillicothe. This was in February, 1798. Edward Tiffin, of Berkely County, his brother-in-law, with his emancipated slaves; Joseph Tiffin, Joseph Yates, a millwright; George Haynes, a blacksmith.

The Pioneer Presbyterian was the Rev. William Speer, of Pennsylvania, who wore a cocked hat, and had a small congregation to worship in a log house. Dr. Tiffin was a local Methodist preacher.

Joseph, his brother, had a store, was postmaster, and his tavern had a sign full length of General Anthony Wayne.

Chillicothe being chosen, from its central position, as the Territorial and State capital at an early day, and the Cincinnati Pioneer Association having had excursions to Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Springfield, Louisville, and Marietta, with pleasure acceded to an invitation from Governor Allen to Fruit Hill, and by favor of Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, a large party of Pioneers, on the 28th of May, was conveyed in safety to this ancient metropolis. On arrival, we were met by Mayor Mick and the City Council, and all the party taken into hospitable care of the General Committee, viz.: Dr. D. H. Scott, Benjamin F. Stone, William R. Madeira, Thomas Worthington, and Horace Lansing, assisted by William Poland, M. Keisch, James T. Bonner, of the City Council, together with its President, Martin Schilde; also, private citizens Daniel Thompson and Dr. B. F. Miessie.

Gratefully do we enter the names of our entertainers on the records of the Association, as permanently is fixed in our memory the grateful appreciation of the social reunion secured by being made inmates of their families and made welcome at their hospitable board, viz.: T. N. Marfield, Nathan Wilson, Thomas G. McKel, B. F. Miessie, Albert Moore, Henry Wade, William Wayland, Miss Lucy Waddle, William B. Franklin, J. N. Miller, George Holcombe, William R. Madeira, James S. McCommon, Mrs. M. Merkle, John Smith, August Miller, John Pfeiffer, Jacob Buhl, J. G. Sclegel, and Alder J. Scully; Mrs. Hannah Walton, Mrs. D. L. McGill, James M. Ingham, William B. Mills, M. R. Bartlett, William Carson, Dr. G. W. A. Clough, Dr. Lewis W. A. Foulke, Mrs. Lewis Fullerton, Thomas Woodrow, Jr., Samuel C. Swift, John G. Snyder, William T. McClintick, Mrs. Elizabeth Creed, Charles Schrader, Dr. Samuel M'Adow, Phillip Klein, Dr. William Waddle, E. P. Safford, Dr. J. L. Dunlap, Mrs. David

M'Kee, Mrs. Charles Rosenfield, Mrs. E. Renick, Squire D. Campbell, Dr. F. A. Rehwinkle, Dr. J. B. Searce, Major William Welsh, William Poland, Charles S. Mason, A. D. Sproat, D. A. Schutte, W. M'Kell, William E. Floyd, Colonel A. L. Brown, John C. Allston, Henry M. Pinto, General Samuel H. Hurst, John D. Madeira, Mrs. Mary Limb, Mrs. S. Augustus, David Smart, William H. Reed, Rev. T. R. Taylor, Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Jackson Rouser, Thomas Beach, Daniel Thompson, Thomas Doty, Matthew H. Watt, Mrs. Vinnie Lewis, George C. Bovey, William Fair, Smith Pursell, John Schwartzel, Phillip Griffin, J. R. Walters, Joseph M'Connell, Mrs. N. W. Thatcher.

We are indebted also to the Masonic Fraternity, of Chillicothe, who threw open their commodious public hall for our meetings with the people of Chillicothe in the afternoon and evening. We were addressed, among others, by General Leslie Coombs, of Lexington, Ky., who had been invited, with his daughter, to be of our party.

The Secretary attended, with General Coombs, a few days previously, the Centennial anniversary of Simon Kenton's settlement, at a point a few miles from the mouth of Limestone Creek, now Maysville. The father of General Coombs had, in the same year, one hundred years ago, made entry of land near Lexington.

The following are the Resolutions of thanks adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Cincinnati Pioneer Association return most cordial thanks to the good people of Chillicothe, including Governor Allen and his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Scott, General and Mrs. Worthington, Mayor Mick and the City Council.

The reception and hospitable entertainment of the Pioneers, by the noble men and women of the ancient metropolis, makes the occasion, as a whole-souled reunion of old folks, one to be marked in our calendar in golden letters.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered also to the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, and its courteous and attentive superintendent, for the safe and pleasant transportation of the excursion party.

At this point a little recreation was provided in two humorous sketches by Alfred Burnett. It was found that fun was enjoyed as keenly by the old folks as it is by the young.

By request, Mr. Mansfield delivered an address. He spoke at random, touching on holidays, on old-fashioned currency, and many other topics. Among other things, he said this State of Ohio had better laws and better school system than any country in the world. Ohio was one of the few States in the Union that gives to woman the right to make a will, and that secures to her her own real estate, the product of her labor, or her portion before marriage. He told how the latter

Mrs. Graham then read an interesting poem entitled, "The Old and the New." Judge John L. Miner followed in a short address.

After singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and prayer by Elder Stratton, the Association adjourned.

NEW MEMBERS

NOT IN FORMER PRINTED LIST.

Dr. Otho Evans, Franklin ; James S. Snider, Montgomery ; Wealthy Dennis Clark, Elizabeth G. Davis, Newton Wheatley, Harvey Decamp, Henry M. Bates, Dr. Israel Wilson, Zadoc Williams, Samuel F. Cary, Susan C. Neighbors, Mrs. Mary Wellshear, Mrs. Robert Chalfant, Mrs. Emily Purcell, Mrs. Nancy Baker, Sarah C. Wetherby, Mrs. George W. Williams, Miss Mary Clement, Robert M. Cox, Jeremiah B. Moore, Mark M'Makin, Jonathan Bassett, J. W. Jackson, Rebecca Read, Alexander Morris, Samuel B. Neill, Judge Abner Haines, Eaton ; John V. Campbell, Eaton ; Americus Symmes, Louisville ; M. P. Vinnidge, George Vinnidge, Hamilton ; J. H. Webb, Charles E. Pierson, Mary Ann Patton, Michael T. Delorac, Caleb Dial, Isabella Anderson, Lewis French.

NOTICE.

HAVE, from long-continued search into the local history of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and "the Territory North-west of the Ohio," secured valuable items—original and interesting—which I have concluded to glean from and publish, from time to time, in pamphlets of a few pages, in type easily to be read by Pioneers.

The series may include, in successive numbers of "THE CINCINNATI PIONEER,"

Biographical Sketch of Judge John Cleves Symmes, with Notes of North Bend, and the Settlement of Symmes's Purchase of Lands between the two Miamis.

The early Courts of Hamilton County, and the Federal Courts of the North-west Territory.

A List of the early Marriages of Hamilton County and the Pioneer Preachers.

The Pioneer Lawyers of Hamilton County and the North-west Territory.

The Territorial Legislative Bodies, before the organization of the State of Ohio.

List of Members of the General Assembly of Ohio, by Counties, and Officers thereof since organization in 1803.

The Newspapers of Cincinnati for the first half century, from the Pioneer "Centinel of the North-west Territory," 1794.

The early Schoolmasters of Cincinnati and Vicinity.

The Woodward and Hughes High-schools of Cincinnati, with Steel-plate Engravings.

An Ohio Leaf of the Burr-Blennerhassett Treason Trial, with fac-simile of "Cypher" used by Burr.

If intrusted with important papers or information, proper credit, with thanks, will be given therefor.

JOHN D. CALDWELL.

CINCINNATI, *August*, 1875.

(+No. 6+)

APRIL,

(+1885+)

(IN CONTINUATION OF NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.)

THE CINCINNATI PIONEER.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

Secretary Cincinnati Pioneer Association.

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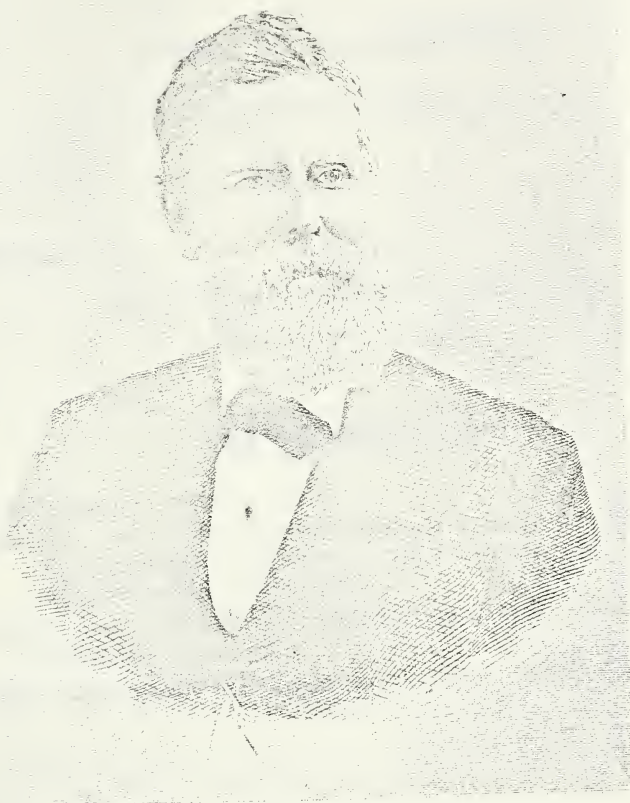
Brief Notices of Important Proceedings and Celebrations of the
Association for same time.

View of Millcreek Valley, Southern Railroad Bridge, Cincinnati.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

JOHN D. CALDWELL,

No. 233 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



John D. Caldwell

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JOHN D. CALDWELL,
No. 233 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

RECORDS OF HAMILTON COUNTY BURN'T WITH COURT-HOUSE.

It may be of interest to know that research was made by the editor hereof for several years in the several offices, notably the auditor's and clerk of the courts, in the Hamilton County Court-house, and that my notes of many points of early history of the city and county may some time be published, and thereby partially replenish the defective records caused by the remorseless conflagration.

I note items as follows:

Names and dates of birth of pioneer lawyers that were members of the Hamilton County bar.

Notes of organization of the pioneer courts; judges and officers in North-west Territory.

Organization of territorial townships, and their officers.

List of pioneer commissioners, auditors, sheriffs, treasurers, etc.

A list of early marriages of Hamilton County during territorial times and twenty years of Ohio as a State, with names of preachers licensed to solemnize marriages.

The Symmes settlement at North Bend; burning of Judge Symmes's mansion, and proceedings in court as to alleged incendiary.

ENGRAVED LIKENESS OF THE SECRETARY.

THE Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association at its meeting this day, Wednesday, March 25th, directed the purchase of three hundred copies of No. 6, CINCINNATI PIONEER, and solicited Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL, the editor, to preface the same with his engraved portrait, as a keepsake for the members of the Association, and in appreciation of his long continued and devoted labors as Secretary, serving without compensation.

In accordance with their request, this compilation from the records and list of members are given in this number. All names recorded, with few exceptions, were enrolled by me, and sad to say, a majority of them are no more with the living. The Secretary in most cases has been attendant as pall-bearer, or attendant at their "last of earth."

JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Secretary.*

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

FIRST MEETING—1836, NOVEMBER 23d.

A MEETING of the citizens of the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton who were residents of Ohio prior to the year 1812, was held at the Dennison House on Saturday evening, 23d November, 1836. Major William Perry was called to the chair, and Dr. J. L. Vattier appointed Secretary. The following persons were present and recorded their names, with the time of arrival or date of birth, viz.: William Perry, arrived July 2, 1805; Gershom S. Craven, December, 1805; George Parsell, 1804; Joseph Pancoast, October 10, 1806; Isaac Macfarland, April, 1806; William Dennison, 1805; J. Wash. Mason, June, 1804; John McMakin, May, 1810; Cyrus Cropper, April, 1810; Joseph M. Huston, June 22, 1811; Henry Rider Smith, May 21, 1811; Jas. R. Horrocks, April, 1811; Joseph Thornton, May 21, 1812; John L. Vattier, native, October 31, 1805.

Adjourned to meet again on evening of the 29th, to arrange for a reunion of old citizens.

29th November.—William Perry in the chair; Stephen Wheeler, Secretary. New enrollments: Wm. B. Dodson, who arrived 1795; James H. Hughel, 1806; Wm. Lynes, 1809; Stephen Wheeler, 1800; Peyton S. Symmes, 1798; David T. Wheeler, native, 1803; Adam N. Riddle, native, 1806. Birth or arrival in Ohio before the 4th of July, 1812, was fixed as a requirement for membership. A committee was appointed to arrange by publication for a meeting next Saturday evening; also a committee to secure an orator for a prospective reunion.

6th December.—New enrollments, viz.: Joseph Coppin, who arrived 1805; John Wood, 1806; Leonard Sayre, 20th June, 1808; Wm. Gordon, 1808; Robert Minshall, 1809; Joseph Cooper, 1809; Howell Powell, 1st March, 1812; George T. Williamson, native, May, 1805; R. C. Brasher, October, 1806; Wm. P. Stratton, December,

1807; Henry E. Spencer, June, 1807; Wm. S. McDowell, November, 1811; Caleb B. Greene, 4th July, 1812.

Permanent organization by choice of William Perry as President; Stephen Wheeler, Recording Secretary; Peyton S. Symmes, Corresponding Secretary; John L. Vattier, Treasurer; Committee to Prepare and Report Constitution and By-laws, Wm. B. Dodson, Joseph Pancoast, W. P. Stratton, Henry E. Spencer, and George T. Williamson.

13th December.—New enrollment: Adolphus Carnes, native, 1810; Stephen J. Wade, native, 1808; Thomas H. Yeatman, native, 1805; Henry F. Sedam, native, 1804; David Ziegler Sedam, native, 1805; David A. Hartzell, arrived 1804; Charles Myers, 1809; Henry Miller, 1806; Miles Williams, December, 1806; John Whetstone, 1792; James F. Irwin, 1809.

The Constitution and By-laws were submitted and adopted. (See Caldwell's Cincinnati Pioneer, No. 1, Sept., 1873.)

Hon. Edward D. Mansfield was selected to deliver address at the Pioneer Reunion, and the following named committee was appointed Committee of Arrangements for the same and for banquet at the Dennison House on 26th December: Adam N. Riddle, Joseph M. Huston, Isaac Macfarland, Jos. Cooper, Geo. T. Williamson, Wm. Perry, and W. P. Stratton.

20th December.—Committee on Banquet reported that provision would be made for one hundred guests at \$2 each.

20th December.—Further enrollment: Eden B. Reeder, native, March, 1808; Joseph Bates, native, January, 1809; John Jackson, native, November, 1806; Levi Buckingham, native, 15th December, 1795; Wm. M. Corry, native, 16th January, 1811; John Reeves, arrived August, 1809; Samuel Lowry, March, 1811; John L. Avery, November, 1807; Peter A. Sprigman, 1803; Stephen S. L'Homme-dieu, 1810.

Committee to Prepare Toasts.—Wm. M. Corry, Peyton S. Symmes, Henry E. Spencer.

Reunion Banquet.—Dennison House, 26th December, 1856 (a notable pioneer assemblage).

New enrollment: Henry S. Earhart, native, 1800; Charles Ross, native, 1809; Freeman G. Cary, native, 1810; W. T. Simpson, 1811; George W. Williams, native, 1808; Melancthon S. Wade, native, 1802; Stephen W. Wheeler, native, 1805; Jeremiah M. Clarke, arrived 1802.

Speeches by O. M. Spencer, Bellamy Storer. Reminiscences by W. D. Ludlow, General Wade, Peyton S. Symmes, and others.

ANNUAL MEETING--ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Saturday evening (December 27, 1856), immediately succeeding the 25th day of December, to commemorate the anniversary, as it may occur each year, of the first settlement of (the village of Losantiville, now city) Cincinnati, December 28, 1788.

Officers, 1856-7, Elected.—President, Wm. Perry; Vice-president, Peter A. Sprigman; Corresponding Secretary, Peyton Short Symmes; Recording Secretary, George T. Williamson; Assistant Recording Secretary, Caleb B. Greene; Treasurer, John L. Vattiér.

Executive Committee.—Adam N. Riddle, F. H. Yeatman, Joseph Pancoast, Joseph Cooper, Henry Evans Spencer.

FIRST EXCURSION--INAUGURATION NEW STATE HOUSE.

John D. Caldwell, Acting Secretary, was appointed to effect arrangements with the Little Miami Railroad Company, and by courtesy of Superintendent Woodward free tickets were secured for officers and members to Columbus and return, where, January 6, 1857, the Pioneers took part in the exercises of opening the new State House of Ohio. They were accompanied by Meuter's Band.

1857. In January and March, honorary and corresponding members were appointed as follows:

Honorary Members.—Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, Marietta, O.; James W. Taylor, Minnesota; John H. James, Urbana, O.; John B. Dillon, Indianapolis; Neville B. Craig, Pittsburg; Hon. Lewis Cass, United States Senate; Judge Breckenridge, Pittsburg; Dr. Ezra Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Judge James Hall, Cincinnati.

Corresponding Members.—Col. John Johnston, Cincinnati; William Crippen, Sen., Cincinnati; John Day Caldwell, Cincinnati; Samuel Sherwood Smith, Cincinnati; J. Shoebridge Williams, Cincinnati; Alexander Webb, Cincinnati; Judge Isaac Dunn, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Gen. Thomas J. Jessup, United States Army, Washington; Col. William Whistler, Newport, Ky.

Through instrumentality of this Association, the city authorities had caused to be painted, from drawing in possession of the Association, a picture of Fort Washington, erected on this site in 1789.

Celebration of Ohio's Birthday.—The Association initiated the due observance of anniversary of settlement at mouth of the Muskingum, 7th April, 1788, which was the pioneer settlement of the territory

north-west of the River Ohio, now the State of Ohio. (This anniversary day each year is thus observed.)

Burnet House, April 7, 1857.—Large concourse of aged pioneers. Prayer by Bishop C. P. McIlvaine. Exhibition of the new painting of Fort Washington; also portrait of Judge John Cleves Symmes, founder of the settlement between the two Miamis.

Gov. Thomas Corwin was to have been the orator, but was indisposed. Charles Anderson, Esq., delivered an impromptu, but thrilling, address, followed by Hon. R. C. Schenck, W. W. Fosdick, and Hon. Samuel Parker, of Indiana.

Among other notable women present at the banquet was Mrs. Sally McCord, born 1799, daughter of the pioneer Simon Kenton.

1857-8. President, Wm. Perry; Vice-president, Peter A. Sprigman; Corresponding Secretary, George T. Williamson; Recording Secretary, Stephen Wheeler; Treasurer, Adam N. Riddle.

The Association issued handsome lithographic membership certificates. One was filled up and presented to Mrs. Anna, relict of President Wm. H. Harrison; and one to John D. Caldwell, as certificate of honorary membership, "for his valuable services in behalf of our organization, and his continued exertions for our benefit;" and one to William Dennison.

A pioneer monument was projected, selecting for its site the triangular piece of ground east of Broadway, on Third Street, at a point which was in front of the parade ground of Fort Washington. This the city council, in due time, by dedication, set apart for use of the Association, should it desire to erect a pioneer monument thereon, a design of which was submitted by the sculptor, Thomas D. Jones. A plan suggested by Joseph Coppin was carried out, to secure a lot in Spring Grove Cemetery, and by his exertions, heartily co-operated in, a large lot was donated to Association, and deed secured therefor.

26th February.—Col. Johnston, Chairman, and John D. Caldwell, Secretary, with others of committee, repaired in special car to residence of Hon. John Scott Harrison, below North Bend, bearing to the relict of President Harrison her membership certificate and a medallion containing likeness of her father, Judge Symmes; her husband, Ex-president Harrison; and Gen. St. Clair, ex-governor of the North-west Territory—early pioneers. Her health being too feeble to respond in person, response was made by letter through her son, Hon. J. Scott Harrison.

Due honor was paid to widows of other distinguished early pioneer

military officers, who were enrolled as honorary members and received certificates, viz.: Mrs. Submit Rockwell Strong, daughter of Captain Edward Miller, once in charge of Fort Washington, and widow of Captain Elijah Strong, of Wayne's army; Mrs. Phœbe Pierce Steele, born at Marietta, widow of the late Judge Steele, of Dayton, O.; Mrs. Juliana Elliot Crane, daughter of Dr. John Elliot, surgeon of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and widow of the late Judge Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton; Mrs. Harriet Elliot Pierce, daughter also of Dr. John Elliot, and widow of the late Joseph Pierce, of Dayton; Mrs. Catharine Patterson Phillips, daughter of Col. Robert Patterson, founder of city of Lexington, and one of the proprietors of the town site of Cincinnati, and wife of Horatio Phillips, Esq., of Dayton, now enrolled a member; Col. Jefferson Patterson, son of Col. Robert Patterson, late of Dayton, one of the original proprietors of the site of Losantiville; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston Jones, daughter of Col. John Johnston, for thirty-one years Indian factor and agent for United States in North-west, born in block-house No. 1, Fort Wayne; John Dearborn Johnston, son of Col. John Johnston.

4th (5th) of July.—Pioneers took seats in carriages provided, and took part in the procession in celebration by citizens of Independence Day. Meeting-place, Horticultural Rooms, Bacon's Building. Constitution, etc., revised.

The city council, on 3d February, tendered use of the City Council Chamber for use of meetings of the Pioneer Association, where succeeding public meetings have been held.

1859. *1st January.*—President, Nicholas Longworth. Vote of thanks to late President, Major William Perry.

24th February.—Met at Council Chamber. Inaugural address by Nicholas Longworth, President; read and entered on minutes.

4th March.—President Longworth resigned, Thomas H. Yeatman, Vice-president, presiding. Hon. Lewis Cass invited to deliver address on 7th April; sent letter regretting inability to be present. Letters were received from Ex-governors Trimble and T. Corwin, who were unable to attend.

22d March.—Association met at residence of the veteran Jonathan Pancoast, and united in paying tribute to his memory in last rites by funeral service.

[This was commencement of perhaps three hundred funerals of its members that up to 1884, as Secretary, I have taken part in honoring members who have passed away, by attending their funerals or acting as pall-bearer.

J. D. C.]

7th April.—Seventy-first anniversary. Celebration and banquet at Smith & Nixon's Hall, north side of Fourth Street, west of Main Street; Newport Garrison Band discoursing music; supper under management of Henry Alms; tickets of invitation sent to widows of early pioneers; addresses by Owen Reeves, Esq., of Chillicothe, and others.

1st May.—The day spent by members at Belleview, grounds of Rev. Samuel J. Browne, on invitation.

26th December.—Reunion and banquet at the Veranda, Third Street, between Main and Walnut Streets; celebration in honor of the first settlement of Cincinnati, December 28, 1788 (since-decided to be the day for observation as anniversary).

1860. President, Col. John Johnston. Foundation laid in lot at Spring Grove Cemetery suitable for a monumental shaft to be erected thereon, in honor of the pioneers.

7th April.—Seventy-second Anniversary held at Melodeon Hall. Prayer by Elder D. S. Burnet. Poem by W. W. Fosdick. Address by Wm. M. Corry; reminiscences of his early life, by Hon. John McLean, of Supreme Court, United States, who attended with his wife—Sarah Belle Ludlow McLean, daughter of one of the founders of Cincinnati, Israel Ludlow.

1861. President, John Whetstone.

Due notice taken in February of death of Col. John Johnston; also, April 5th, while at Washington City, of Hon. Judge McLean, who died April 4th.

7th April.—Seventy-third Anniversary, Sunday, met at Wesley Chapel, on site of the Old Stone Meeting-house, Fifth Street. Services of a religious character conducted by Rev. Sylvester Weeks, the pastor; Rev. John F. Wright, Rev. Samuel J. Browne, and Elder W. P. Stratton. An interesting group of facts were given of interest as to early Methodist preachers in Kentucky and Miami Valley. John D. Caldwell was made regular Secretary.

8th April.—Attended at Spring Grove Cemetery at dedication of the Cincinnati Pioneer Lot. Address by Elder David S. Burnet.

August.—Services at Seventh Presbyterian Church; sermon by Rev. S. W. Lynd, on death of Peyton S. Symmes, whose body June 3, 1864, was reinterred in the Cincinnati Pioneer Lot, from his family burial place.

September.—Association hospitably received by Green Township Harvest Home Association, near Cheviot.

1862. President, Wm. B. Dodson.

7th April.—Joint celebration was proposed to be at Marietta of Pioneer Association of that pioneer city and of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association. A special train of cars was tendered for the excursion of our Cincinnati party, by President Wilson of the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad; but 7th April being election day another tender was made for a home celebration, and offer of special train by President L'Hommedieu to Dayton was accepted. Gov. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who had been enrolled an honorary member of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, joined the party, and the trip was made to Dayton, where the members were hospitably entertained. The Association had a jaunt on the Junction Road on invitation of President John Woods.

Mr. Caldwell, Secretary, being Official Reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives, conveyed invitation to Governor Brownlow, on part of the members of the Legislature to visit the capital. Dr. Brownlow repaired to Columbus, and had a reception in the State House by the General Assembly of Ohio.

1863. President, Stephen Wheeler.

12th February.—Notice of death Ex-president Nicholas Longworth, and of Capt. Wm. Perry, first President.

7th April.—Railroad excursion to Columbus Reception of Pioneers at State House by Governor Tod, who became a member. Colonel David Chambers, of Zanesville, eighty-four years of age, gave interesting reminiscences of early life and Ohio State history. David Putnam, of Marietta, great-grandson of Israel Putnam, the wolf-slayer, became a member. Lincoln Goodale—born in 1788, and who reached Marietta in 1794, was enrolled. Rev. Adam Poe—grandson of the great Indian fighter—gave interesting reminiscences. A paper of valuable notes in letter to Secretary, from Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the Ohio Historian, Marietta, was read.

The excursion continued to Cleveland. Over sixty pioneers of the city party were entertained at the Angier House, guests of the City Council, and welcomed by Mayor Flint. The party in carriages was escorted to noteworthy places in the Forest City.

4th July.—Social reunion at Council Chamber. Picnic at house and grounds of General Rees E. Price, Price Hill.

12th August.—Harvest Home Green Township, near Cheviot, where pioneers were entertained.

18th December.—Secretary Caldwell, being Secretary of the Great

Western Sanitary Fair, also busied in caring for sick and wounded soldiers, it was deemed best to elect officers thus early, and there were chosen for 1864: President, Jacob Hoffner; Vice-president, S. S. L'Hommiedieu; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Stratton; Recording Secretary, John D. Caldwell; Treasurer, A. N. Riddle; Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Browne; Sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Moody.

26th December.—The Pioneers paid a visit to the Ladies' Bazaar of the Sanitary Fair.

1864. Sunday February 28th, funeral services of Mrs. President Harrison at North Bend (Cleves). Sermon by the blind preacher, Rev. A. Bushnell. Burial of daughter of Judge Symmes—original proprietor—and widow of Ex-president General William Henry Harrison.

7th April.—Reunion and banquet, Duhme House, Third Street.

3d June.—First burial on Pioneer lot; it was the body of Peyton S. Symmes, reinterred.

4th July.—The ladies' conducted the Pioneer Reunion in the way of entertainment at City Council Chamber.

17th July.—Pioneer picnic at Hunt's Grove; address by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw; music by Tosso.

1865. President, Rev. Samuel J. Browne. No celebration in April—Secretary absent in New York.

9th May.—Excursion on steamboat *United States* to Louisville, Ky., where the Pioneers were entertained by the City Council with a banquet, and were escorted to places of interest in the city. Thomas Sherlock, of the Mail Company, received certificate of honorary membership for courtesy shown the Pioneers.

4th July.—This being the first Independence Day since the nation has gained a second freedom, a general parade occurred by citizens and societies; seventeen carriages were assigned the Pioneers. In the afternoon the Association held a reunion in the City Council Chamber. Pioneer delegates from Louisville, Dayton, and Marietta were present.

1866. President, Eden B. Reeder.

7th April.—Railroad excursion to, and pioneer joint celebration in, Marietta, the first settled point in Ohio. This was a memorable meeting of the pioneer families of the "Bonny Buckeye State."

Picnic at Hunt's Grove.

4th July.—Council Chamber. Music by Phillips and O'Kane—"The Beautiful River," and other pieces.

The Secretary, John D. Caldwell, remarked that as the brave survivors of a sanguinary struggle which has maintained the United States

as one of the greatest governments of the world are to-day celebrating the anniversary of Pioneer American Independence, so it becomes us as a people to honor the names and hallow the memory of those who fell martyrs in their country's cause. Green be their graves and immortal be the fame of the heroes who spilled their blood to uphold a government transmitted to us as a legacy by our pioneer Revolutionary fathers. While to-day we render thanks for the blessings which have fallen to our lot, we revert with sorrow to the vacancies in our thinned ranks. We miss from our circle many and beloved companions who have fallen at our side. Several of those who united with us in organizing this Association and guided its early efforts have yielded up strength and life.

1857. President, John Ludlow. Picnic at Hunt's Grove.

7th April.—Sunday. Trinity Methodist Church. Prayer by Rev. Isaac Collard. Gallagher's poem, "Fifty Years Ago," a song of the early times out West, was recited in a spirited manner. Elder Stratton read a paper on the early Sabbath-schools of the Methodist Stone Meeting-house, and of the Two-horned Presbyterian Church.

4th July.—City Council Chamber. John Ludlow, presiding. Address on early steamboat navigation, by Robert Buchanan, Esq. Reminiscences given of early Irish residents by Hon. John W. Caldwell. Judge Este related interesting facts relative to Major John Doughty of New Jersey, the builder of Fort Washington.

12th September.—Pioneer picnic at Clifton, on grounds of Robert Buchanan. Address by Judge Wm. Johnston. General George H. Thomas was a guest.

1858. President, Robert Buchanan.

7th April.—Reunion of Pioneers from Louisville, Hamilton, Dayton, and Marietta held at "Rink," Freeman Street, President Buchanan presiding. Judge Este presented likeness, framed, of Miss Barbara Heckewelder, first white child born in North-west Territory, 1781. Gov. Hayes made an address. Letters or telegrams from Ex-gov. Tod, Ex-gov. Allen Trimble, and Ex-gov. Cox.

Banquet toasts—responses by Ex-mayor Bishop and John A. Gano, Chairman Chamber of Commerce, and others.

28th June.—Funeral services of Rev. Adam Poe at Trinity Methodist Church, previous to conveying the remains to Ashland, O., for interment. Biographical address by Bishop Clark. Remarks by Revs. Reid, Merrill, Wiley, and John F. Wright.

1859. President, Thomas H. Yeatman.

7th April.—At Morris Chapel (site now of Havlin's Theater). Letter from Bishop Morris, Springfield; age, 75 in November; came to Ohio March, 1816. Daniel Gano read interesting historical sketch of Cincinnati history. Edwin R. Campbell, of *Ye Old Time News*, was present, and made spirited remarks.

1st July.—Haymaking at T. H. Yeatman's, River Road.

3d July.—Attended celebration at Hunt's Grove; celebration by White Water Valley Pioneers.

Christmas Night.—Annual meeting at Council Chamber.

1870. President, Joseph S. Ross.

7th April.—Orator, Judge William Johnston. Address by Jesse Grant, father of President U. S. Grant.

4th July.—Celebration at Council Chamber.

13th September.—Railroad excursion to State Fair, Springfield, O., by courtesy C., H., & D. Railroad.

31st December.—Annual meeting at Council Chamber.

1871.—President, Major Daniel Gano.

March.—George H. Pendleton, for Kentucky Central Railroad, tendered Association excursion to Lexington. Large party of Pioneers were conveyed to Lexington on special train, and hospitably entertained by its citizens.

7th April.—Celebration at church, Eighth and Plum Streets. Rare reunion and dinner. Address by Gov. R. B. Hayes.

4th July.—Pioneer celebration at Christian Church. Address by Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky.

20th September.—Attended German Pioneer celebration.

December.—Annual meeting. Among the recent deaths of members, that of Mrs. Sarah Gano Burt Tiley was noted. She was daughter of Gen. John Stites Gano, one of the first settlers of Columbia, in 1788.

1872. *30th March.*—President, Rees E. Price. Joseph Coppin's design of Pioneer Monument submitted. Constitution so amended that those in Ohio previous to 4th July, 1815, on paying two dollars, may become members; but the office of President to be filled by member of original provision—residence in Ohio before 4th July, 1812.

1873. President, Judge D. K. Este.

7th April.—Addresses by Gov. Noyes, Gen. Cary, and Judge Carter.

4th July.—Address by Hon. Bellamy Storer. Letter from Nathaniel Wright; unable to attend.

2d August.—Picnic at Hunt's Grove with Pioneers of White Water Valley.

10th September.—Reunion Miami Valley at National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, viz.: of Pioneers of Montgomery, Butler, and Hamilton counties. Address by Judge Joseph Cox. Addresses of welcome by Hon. L. B. Gunckel and Judge R. S. Hart, responded to by Judge Este, President, and Elder Stratton. Gov. Edward F. Noyes was also a speaker.

24th November.—A purse of \$82 was forwarded by members of the Association—contribution to families of soldiers injured at Soldiers' Home from explosion of cannon at reception of the Pioneers.

December.—Unanimous thanks to John D. Caldwell for his long and faithful services. Voted that the archives of the Society be continued in his keeping.

1874. President, Stephen S. L'Hommedieu.

7th April.—Reunion and banquet in session room of church Eighth and Plum Streets, S. S. L'Hommedieu presiding, Archbishop J. B. Purcell on one side, Elder James Challen on the other. Hon. George H. Pendleton, W. S. Groesbeck, Bellamy Storer, Nathaniel Wright, and several members of the Constitutional Convention were present. (Full account of the occasion, "Caldwell's Cincinnati Pioneer," No. 3.)

26th May.—With German Pioneers at Inwood Park.

4th June.—Basket-meeting of Pioneers at Probasco Grove, Butler County.

4th July.—At Pike's Opera House. Address by Gov. Wm. Allen. John D. Caldwell, Secretary, read paper on "Early Celebrations of the Fourth of July in Cincinnati." (See No. 4, "Caldwell's Cincinnati Pioneer.")

10th August.—Funeral Ex-president John Whetstone.

20th September.—Pioneer gathering at final service in Old Radical Church, Sixth Street, between Vine and Race, congregation vacating to worship in new building on George Street. Address by James Evans and Elder Stratton.

26th December.—Annual meeting. Gov. Allen's invitation for Association to visit Chillicothe in May accepted.

1875. President, Edward D. Mansfield.

January.—Pioneer's reunion on site of Old Stone Church, now Wesley Chapel.

7th April.—Address by President E. D. Mansfield at City Council Chamber. He came to Cincinnati in 1801. Historical reminiscences given by Judge A. H. Dunlevy, of Lebanon.

25th April.—Funeral service of Ex-president Ludlow at Richmond Street Christian Church.

28th May.—Railroad excursion to Chillicothe. Reception of Pioneers by the City Council. Welcome by Mayor Mick. Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, a guest of the party. Entertainment at country seat of Gov. William Allen, and at "Adena," home of Gen. Worthington.

4th July.—Pioneer celebration at Council Chamber. Song, "Life in the West," H. Thane Miller. Poems by Judge P. Mallon, "The Pioneers to the Flag." "Our Homes in Cincinnati."

"Militia Muster," written 1823, by "Horace in Cincinnati," was read. (See No. 5, pamphlet, "Caldwell's Pioneer.")

1876. President, Isaac Macfarland.

7th April.—Address by Wm. M. Corry. Songs by Prof. Lehman.

1877. President, Isaac Macfarland.

7th April.—Address by Judge W. W. Trimble, Covington, Ky. Original Poem read, "Esther Zane, Pioneer Girl, Fincastle Fort," by W. D. Gallagher. Tosso discoursed on his violin, "Money Musk" and "Raccoon Hunt." Addresses by Kentucky historian, Richard H. Collins, Elder Challen, and Gen. Samuel F. Cary. Recitation, Gallagher's "Land of the West."

4th July.—Address by Hon. Isaac Jordan. Poem, "Song of the Bells," Independence Hall, by Elder Challen.

1878. President, Nicholas Goshorn.

7th April.—Sunday, at Wesley Chapel. Prayer by Rev. Sylvester Weeks, pastor. Portraits of the noted religious debaters Campbell and Owen were presented and subsequently deposited with the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio in this city. Elder Challen read original poem, "The Family Meeting."

28th December.—The officers of Kenton County, Ky., Pioneers attended President Martin and were welcomed.

1879. President, Jeremiah M. Clark.

7th April.—Airs, "Robin Adair," "Home, Sweet Home," sung by Ruth Jones. Tosso gave "Arkansaw Traveler." Address by Judge Carter. Memorial resolutions, presented by Hon. Wm. M. Corry, in memory of the scientist, Daniel Vaughan, deceased.

August.—Excursion on Southern Railroad to the famous "High Bridge" in Kentucky.

December.—Annual meeting. Constitution amended. Permitting membership, third degree, of those who were fifty years ago in Ohio.

1880. President, Joseph Coppin.

7th April.—Kenton County Pioneer Association represented. Prayer by its chaplain, Rev. Mr. Taylor. Orator of the day, Hon. Stanley Matthews. Short and spirited addresses from President Martin, Robt. Richardson, and John W. Finnell, of Covington, Ky. Judge Howard Dunlevy, of Lebanon, native, December 21, '93, sent a letter.

4th July.—Address at Council Chamber to the Pioneers by Hon. Job W. Stevenson. Joseph Coppin has ever been ardent for the erection of a pioneer monument on the lot owned by the Association in Spring Grove Cemetery. His design of a monument was to have each of the four sides to represent the order of progress in homes; first, log-cabin; next, frame; next, brick, and last stone.

1881. President, James F. Cunningham, who died soon afterwards. Hon. John W. Caldwell, Vice-president, acted as President during the year. At this annual meeting, January 1st, the speakers were John W. Caldwell and Americus Symmes, son of Capt. John Cleves Symmes, of concentric spheres fame.

7th April.—Mr. J. B. Peaslee, superintendent of schools, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, secured the celebration of the anniversary of the pioneer settlement of Ohio by advanced pupils of several schools—Normal, Hughes and Woodward High-schools, and Gaines Colored High-school. Pupils prepared and read essays and gave recitations on Western pioneer topics. Parents and prominent devotees to city and State history attended and spoke. L. J. Cist furnished poem, "Ohio Pilgrim Band." Officers of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association visited each of the schools.

4th July.—Pioneer meetings. Address by Hon. Ben. Butterworth, member of Congress. Notice taken of the attempted assassination of Garfield. Resolutions of sympathy with the wife and aged mother of President Garfield. Telegrams forwarded.

1882. President, John W. Caldwell.

7th April.—At Christian Church, Ninth Street; Hon. John W. Caldwell, President, presiding. German Pioneer Association represented. Addresses by Rufus King, Esq., Joseph Siefert, and ex-President, spoke. The question agitated: When and by whom was Cincinnati founded?

3d July.—Reunion; J. W. Caldwell orator. Remarks by Rev. J. G. Monfort, Rev. J. M. Walden, and Rev. W. S. Bacon, Joseph F. Larkin, Jacob Hoffner.

29th July.—Little Miami Valley Pioneer Association held a reunion at Shinn's Grove, of which society John D. Caldwell is Secretary.

28th December.—Annual meeting. Addresses by Hon. Patrick Mallon, Jos. Siefert, Robert Mitchell, A. G. W. Carter, advocating 28th of December as birthday of Cincinnati.

1883. President, John S. Perkins.

7th April.—Celebration in the hall of Children's Home. Address by Hon. John W. Caldwell. Singing by Miss Lulu Stevens, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Fisher. Telegram from Pioneer Association in Marietta, where John D. Caldwell, Secretary of this Association, attended and addressed the Pioneers. Telegram of greeting returned.

14th June.—Excursion to Soldier's Home. Addressed by General Patrick, of the Home.

4th July.—Hall Children's Home. Address by Hon. J. F. Follett. Obituary resolution on death Elder W. P. Stratton.

2d December.—Children's Home. At annual meeting, paper read by Secretary John D. Caldwell arguing in favor of adopting the 28th of December as anniversary day of first settlement of Cincinnati, and by vote, the Cincinnati Pioneer Association adopted the recommendation. The centennial day of that settlement to be observed 28th December, 1888.

1884. President, Richard K. Cox; Vice-president, Wm. M. Littell; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Clark; Recording Secretary, John D. Caldwell; Treasurer, Adolphus Carnes; Chaplain, John M. Walden; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. M. Cox; Executive Committee, Geo. C. Sargent, W. H. Morris, Hezekiah Kiersted.

7th April.—Address by Mr. W. Matthews. Poem by Dr. Silsbee. The Pioneer Association of Marietta was represented by Henry Fearing, and the German Pioneers of Cincinnati by Joseph Siefert.

4th July.—8 A. M. Pioneers assigned place at Music Hall celebration of Grand Army of the Republic. John D. Caldwell one of the Secretaries.

2 P. M. At Council Chamber. Address by Rev. Henry D. Moore. National anthem, by W. D. Gallagher, read. Song, Miss Smith and Dean. Poem, Dr. Samuel Silsbee. Recitation, Miss Jessie Littell.

1885. President, R. K. Cox.

The Constitution was amended, making fee of initiation as member \$1.00, and each member to pay annually \$1.00.

CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION,

ORGANIZED 1838.

Objects.—To gather, and to bring together in fellowship, the few early settlers; preserve reminiscences, statistics, or other information connected with the settlement and history of our city, county, and State, and as time is whitening the hair of the aged, the friendships of the past can be renewed, and as one by one the members are garnered by the Great Reaper, those surviving will, in associate capacity, accompany the remains of the departed brother to the last resting-place in the land he has loved.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1856-57.	William Perry,	George T. Williamson.
1857-58.	William Perry,	John D. Caldwell, acting.
1858-59.	Nicholas Longworth,	Stephen Wheeler.
1859-60.	Colonel John Johnston,	Caleb B. Green.
1860-61.	John Whetstone,	John D. Caldwell, acting.
1861-62.	William B. Dodson,	" "
1862-63.	Stephen Wheeler,	" "
1863-64.	Jacob Hoffner,	" "
1864-65.	Samuel J. Browne,	" "
1865-66.	Eden B. Reeder,	" "
1866-67.	John Ludlow,	" "
1867-68.	Robert Buchanan,	" "
1868-69.	Thomas Henry Yeatman,	" "
1869-70.	Joseph S. Ross,	" "
1870-71.	Major Daniel Gano,	" "
1871-72.	General Rees E. Price,	" "
1872-73.	Judge David K. Este,	" "
1873-74.	Stephen S. L'Hommedieu,	" "
1874-75.	Edward D. Mansfield,	" "
1875-76.	Isaac Macfarland,	" "
1876-77.	Nicholas Goshorn,	" "
1877-78.	Jeremiah M. Clark,	" "
1878-79.	Joseph Coppin,	" "
1879-80.	James F. Cunningham,	" "
1880-82.	J. W. Caldwell,	" "
1882-83.	J. S. Perkins,	" "
1883-85.	Richard K. Cox,	" "

List of those who have been Enrolled AS MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

REVISED 1885.

A star * marks those known to be deceased.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1800.	*Adams, Wm. Apthorp, Boston. Zanesville,	1804.
1803.	*Allen, Elizabeth, Butler County, O.	1803.
1797.	*Allen, Rachel,	1804.
1797.	*Anderson Ferguson, Cincinnati, O.	1797.
1799, Oct. 12.	Anderson, Isabella Yeatman, Cincinnati.	1799.
1775, Nov. 23.	*Armstrong, Thomas, Maryland. June,	1800.
1809.	*Arnold, Anna M., Cincinnati, O.	1809.
1798, Aug. 2.	Arnold, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.	1808.
1796.	*Arthurs, Samuel, Pittsburg, Pa. April 6,	1798.
1789, Jan. 17.	Arnold, George, New Jersey. Nov.,	1807.
1809, Nov. 1.	Athearn, Jane Macfarland, Cincinnati, O.	1809.
1814, Nov. 24.	Austin, James S., Salem, Mass. May 1,	1830.
1798.	*Auten, Thomas, New Jersey.	1801.
1794, Jan. 18.	*Ayers, Nancy.	1800.
1808, Jan. 25.	*Avey, Prudence, Clermont County, O.	1808.
1789, Jan. 17.	*Avery, John L., New Jersey. Nov.,	1807.
1794.	*Babb, Noah, Hampshire County, Va.	1803.
1792, June.	*Badgely, W. W., Lexington, Ky. Jan.,	1796.
1809, Jan. 5.	*Ball, Flamen, New York City. Mar. 10,	1832.
1809, July 1.	Bassett, Rev. A. H., Sandwich, Mass.	1810.
1809, Jan. 26.	*Bates, Joseph, Millcreek Township.	1809.
1815, April 6.	Bates, Henry M., Millcreek Township.	1815.
1811.	*Bates, Wm. Marshall, Millcreek Township.	1811.
	Bates, Ethan Stone, Millcreek Township.	
1803, Nov. 30.	*Baker, Nancy, daugh'r Wm. Greene. Marietta	1809.
1792, Mar. 20.	*Bassett, Jonathan, Martha's Vineyard.	1814.
1807.	Baxter, Mary Ann, Cincinnati, O.	1807.
1810, Apl. 10.	Belden, Alonzo, Massachusetts.	1831.
	Bell, John Edwin, Philadelphia. Feb. 13,	1832.
1809.	*Bevis, Martin, Hamilton County. Sept. 14,	1809.
1797.	*Bevis, Jesse.	
1803, Jan. 1.	*Bernard, Abigail, Cincinnati, O.	1803.
1811, June 26.	*Berry, Amelia Looker, Cincinnati.	1811.
1801.	*Bierce, Lucius V., Connecticut. Akron	1817.
	Bonnell, Benjamin, Essex County, N. J.	1805.
1799.	*Boring, Jane Buchanan, Clermont County.	1799.
1812, Dec. 25.	*Bogart, Abraham, New York.	1814.
	*Boyd, James C.	
	Brown, Aaron, Brownsville, Pa. April 17,	1805.
1806, Feb. 6.	Brown, Dr. Thomas M., Hamilton County.	1806.
1810.	Brown, Capt. J. W., State-line, Ohio & Ind. Feb.,	1810.
1800.	Brown, Jane Robinson, Sycamore Township.	1800.
1801, Aug. 11.	*Burgoyne, Judge John.	1801.
	*Bryson, Ann K. Martin, Newport Barracks.	1804.
1797.	*Buchanan, Robert, Western Pennsylvania. Aug.,	1811.
1802.	*Buchanan, Henry, Bourbon County, Ky.	1809.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1793.	*Buford, E. S. M., native, Marietta.	1793.
1800.	*Burns, Francis, native, Millcreek Township.	Oct. 8, 1800.
1810.	*Burt, Andrew Gano, native, Cincinnati.	May 21, 1810.
	*Brackenridge, Hon. Judge (Honorary).	
	*Buckner, Wm. London (Honorary).	
1805.	*Brownlow, Rev. W. G., U. S. Senator, Tenn. Va.	
1780.	*Broadwell, J., Illinois Co., N. Y.	Clermont Co. 1803.
1782.	*Burdall, Aaron, Sr., Trenton, N. J.	Nov., 1806.
1788.	*Browne, Sam'l J., Bristol, Eng., . Cincinnati.	Mar. 1, 1798.
1787, May 10.	*Burdge, Michael, Livingston Manor, N. Y.	1806.
1799, Oct. 17.	*Burdge, Sarah, Princeton, N. J.	1789.
1789, Oct. 31.	*Brooks, Moses, New York.	June, 1813.
1795, Dec. 15.	*Buckingham, L., native, Sycamore Township.	Dec. 15, 1795.
1795.	*Bush, Peter S., Kentucky, opp. North Bend.	1800.
1803, July 6.	*Burnet, Elder David S., native, Cincinnati.	July 6, 1808.
1807.	Burnet, Mary Gano, native, Sixth and Main.	June 1, 1807.
1809.	*Betts, Isaac, native, Cincinnati.	April 13, 1809.
1806.	*Brasher, Robert C., Cincinnati.	Oct., 1806.
1819, July 9.	Brasher, L. L., native.	1819.
1799.	*Bramble, Ayres M., Pennsylvania.	1806.
1806.	*Broadwell, Mahlon L., native, Mt. Carmel.	June, 1806.
1799, Feb. 28.	*Brown, Cyrus, native, Springfield Township.	Feb. 28, 1799.
1772.	*Cost, Daniel, Maryland.	Mar., 1797.
1783.	*Carey, William, Lyme, New Hampshire.	Aug. 10, 1802.
1773.	*Coleman, Rich'd L., Nantucket. . Cincinnati.	June 11, 1811.
1775.	*Crippen, Wm., Sussex County, Delaware.	Dec. 15, 1805.
1782.	*Coleman, Jesse, Pennsylvania. . . Cincinnati.	Nov., 1788.
1787.	*Craven, Henry, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.	Dec., 1805.
1798, June 23.	*Craven, G. S., Pa. Cincinnati.	Dec., 1805.
1807, June 3.	*Coolidge, John K., Massachusetts.	1815.
1806.	*Clason, Selina Morris, native, Columbia Tp.	1806.
1804, April 25.	Cox, Robt. M., Wash. Co., Pa. . Cincinnati.	1815.
1788.	*Cunningham, Robert, Jefferson Co., Ky.	1791.
	Cunningham, Elmore Williams.	
	Cunningham, Mrs. E. W.	
1810.	*Cunningham, James Findlay (Pres.)	Sept. 9, 1810.
1820, July 8.	Cochnowar, John.	1827.
1815.	Coffin, Zebulon Byington, near Glendale, O.	Nov. 17, 1815.
1803, May 7.	*Clark, Mrs. Wealthy Dennis, New Jersey.	June, 1812.
	*Crow, Dr. A. T.	1804.
1815, May 21.	*Cox, Mary Hand, Clermont Co.	1815.
1805.	Cunning, James, Burlington, N. J.	1811.
1792.	*Curtis, Walter M., Litchfield, Connecticut.	1793.
1795.	*Curry, Jas., Loudoun Co., Va. . Cincinnati.	1809.
1809.	Cullen, Lydia.	1812.
1803.	*Cutter, Abijah B., native, Cincinnati.	Dec. 11, 1803.
1803.	Cummins, A. L., native, Warren Co. . Cin'ti.	1810.
1806, Dec. 16.	Corson, Mrs. Mary, Milford, O.	1806.
1816.	*Churchill, A. W., native.	1816.
	Chalfant, Mrs. Robert.	1800.
1821, June 13.	Cook, John L., England.	May, 1820.
1813, Aug. 12.	Chisholm, George, Baltimore.	Nov., 1826.
1819, Nov. 12.	Covington, Samuel F.	Aug., 1833.
	Clark, Mrs. S. S., daugh. ex-mayor Hotchkiss.	
	*Cass, Hon. Lewis (Honorary).	
	*Craig, Hon. Neville B. (Honorary).	
	*Crane, Mrs. Juliana Elliott, daughter of Dr. John Elliott, of Revolutionary War.	

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1787.	*Carey, Rob't, New Hampshire . Cincinnati .	1802.
1788.	*Coleman, Dr. Asa, Connecticut	1807.
1794.	*Corwin, Thomas, Bourbon Co., Ky.	Sept. 1, 1798.
1802, Jan. 19.	*Coleman, John W., Orange County, Va.	Jan. 10, 1812.
1791, June 13.	*Caldwell, James, Brush Run, West Va.	1792.
1809, May 30.	Caldwell, John Watson, native, Franklin.	
1812, Mar. 23.	*Caldwell, John Darragh, native, Zanesville.	1812.
1816, Dec. 28.	Caldwell, John Day, native, Zanesville (Secretary)	1816.
1811, Oct. 27.	Campbell, Welland, native, Millcreek Tp.	Oct. 27, 1811.
1810.	Carnes, Adolphus, native, Hamilton County.	1810.
1811, Oct. 4.	Carnes, Peter, native, Sycamore Township.	1811.
1807, April 8.	Carpenter Mrs. Mary Carnes, native,	1807.
1800, Dec. 4.	Carroll, D., Somerset Co., N. J. . Cincinnati.	June 1, 1806.
1809.	*Carroll, Nancy Huston, native, Hamilton Co.	1809.
1815.	Campbell, John V., Eaton, O.	1815.
1810.	Cary, Freeman G., native, Main St., Cin'ti	1810.
1814, Feb. 18.	Cary, Samuel Fenton, native, Main St., Cin'ti	1814.
1811.	Cornelius, Lucy M., Virginia . . Cincinnati.	1812.
1807, Oct. 13.	Casseday, Lee, Gloucester, New York.	1827.
1808.	Casseday, Mrs. Mary B., native, Clermont Co.	Sept. 29, 1808.
1803.	*Centre, Ira S., Cayuga County, N. Y.	May, 1807.
1796.	*Camron, Daniel, native, Hamilton County.	Oct., 1796.
1786.	*Cilly B., Rockingham Co., N. H. . Cincinnati	Oct., 1802.
1801, Feb. 20.	*Cameron, Duncan, New York, Orange Co.	Dec., 1803.
1811, May 5.	*Clark, Jeremiah M., Somerset Co., N. J.	1810.
	Clark, Benjamin, Green County, Pa.	1815.
1794.	*Crane, Mrs. Juliana Elliot, Dayton	
1796.	*Collard, Rev. Isaac, New York City	Oct., 1811.
1804.	*Compton, Abraham, Limestone, Ky.	1802.
	*Conklin, Amos, native, Hamilton Co., O.	Dec. 26, 1804.
1808.	*Conklin, Rebecca, New Jersey. . Cincinnati.	1802.
1809.	*Cole, James	1808.
	*Cooper Joseph, native, Millcreek Township.	Nov. 15, 1809.
	*Carter, Alfred G. W., native.	
1791, April 8.	*Carter, Matilda H., England . . Cincinnati.	April 6, 1806.
1798.	Coppin, Jos., Norwich, Eng. . Cincinnati, O.	Dec. 16, 1803.
1797.	*Corbly, Justis.	1802.
	*Corbly, Mrs. Mary, Redstone, Pa.	1802.
	*Cobb, Mrs. Mary Hayden.	
1805.	Cornell, George R.	1812.
1811.	*Corry, Wm. M., native, Hamilton County.	Jan. 16, 1811.
1798.	*Covert, Joseph B., native, near Lebanon.	Feb. 6, 1798.
1809.	Cox, Rich. K. (president), native, Green Tp.	Sept. 2, 1809.
	*Cropper, Cyrus, Worcester Co., Md. . Cin'ti	May, 1810.
1810.	*Crane, Mary Ann, native.	Oct. 4, 1810.
1803.	*Crary, Silas, Vermont. Cincinnati	Oct. 10, 1806.
1806.	Crary, Samuel, native, Cincinnati	Nov. 15, 1806.
	*Crookshank, Dr. E.	
	Clement, Mary.	
1818, Mar. 12.	Corderman, Mrs. D. A., Cincinnati.	1818.
1771, Mar. 12.	*Dye, Isaac, Monmouth, New Jersey.	
1798.	*Debolt, Henry, native, Hamilton County.	April, 1798.
1797.	*Davis, Jesse, Huntingdon County, Pa.	
1780.	*Dennison, Wm., Monmouth County, N. J.	May 1, 1805.
	*Dunn, Judge Isaac (Honorary).	
1805.	*Davis, Eliz. G.	1807.
	*Davis, Samuel, Maryland.	May 4, 1812.
1801.	*Daily, Louis D., New Jersey.	July, 1812.
1808.	Dair, Juliana Martin, native, Cincinnati.	1808.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1828, Dec. 31.	Dalton, James, Washington City	1834.
1800.	Davis, Sarah J. M., native, Cincinnati	Sept. 10, 1800.
1806.	Day, Berry, native, Anderson Township	April 11, 1806.
1792.	*Dean, Lucinda Holcomb, Chenango, N. Y.	Dec., 1805.
1808.	*Debolt M. B., native, Hamilton County	Jan., 1808.
1806.	DeGroot, Ann Maria, New York City	1812.
1801.	*Delaplaine, Julia, native, Storrs Township	May 11, 1801.
1798.	*Demoret, Samuel B., native, Cincinnati	July 8, 1798.
1808.	Dennis Warden B., Gloucester, N. J.	June, 1812.
1812.	*Dennis, Mrs. Lydia Folger, Nantucket	June 16, 1812.
1802.	Dill, James, native, Millcreek Township	Dec. 3, 1802.
1805.	*Duncan, Mrs. Harriet M., relief Dr. Duncan	1805.
	Diehl, Mary Lawrence, near Lexington, Ky.	
	Dial, Caleb, Clermont County	Mar. 6, 1805.
1787, Jan. 30.	*Dodson, Wm. B., Baltimore, Md. . . Cin'ti.	Nov., 1795.
1807.	Dodson, Deborah, Nantucket	Nov. 5, 1811.
1790.	*Dodson, Catharine, Frederick County, Md.	1806.
1802.	Douglas, Margaret, native, Cincinnati	1802.
1801.	Dutton, James M., Loudoun County, Va.	Dec. 25, 1805.
	Dunn, Mary B.	
	Dumont, Richard, Somerset County, N. Y.	1810.
1787.	*Delorac, Alexander, Alexandria, Va.	Nov. 10, 1805.
1815, Feb. 8.	Delorac, Michael T.	1816.
1818, Jan. 4.	Delorac, J. R., Butler Co.	1818.
1794, Oct. 16.	*Dickey, Samuel, Fayette County, Pa.	March, 1801.
1819, Feb. 28.	Dom, Philip, Germany.	1829.
1822, Feb. 6.	*Dick, Sarah, native.	1834.
1824.	Dickinson, Mrs. Sarah Billings, Cincinnati	1824.
1798.	*Duncan, W. C.	Dec. 1, 1805.
1800.	Dwyer, Mrs. Salome, White Hall, N. Y.	1814.
1804, Mar. 13.	Drake, Josiah, Pittsfield, Mass.	
1803.	Disney, Mrs. David T., native, Cincinnati	July 12, 1803.
	*Dillon, John B., Indiana (Honorary).	
1818, Sept. 18.	Duncan, W. C., Maysville, Ky.	1826.
1805, Feb. 6.	*DeCamp, Hiram, New York.	1812.
1815, Feb. 22.	*DeCamp, Elizabeth, Cincinnati	1815.
1809, Aug. 2.	*DeCamp, Joseph, New Jersey.	1812.
1811, Feb. 11.	*DeCamp, Mrs. Maria, New York.	
	*DeCamp, Harvey, New Jersey.	1812.
1806.	*Ennis, John M., native.	1806.
1801.	*Ewing, John H., native, Cincinnati	Oct. 2, 1801.
1800, Feb. 17.	Earhart, Henry S., native, Hamilton Co.	Feb. 17, 1800.
1802.	Edwards, William, New Jersey.	1805.
1802, Jan. 2.	*Ernst, H. Morris, Germany.	Aug., 1805.
1808.	*Ernst, Sarah A. McD., native, Cincinnati	Feb. 2, 1808.
1795.	*Este, David K., Morris, New Jersey	May 29, 1809.
1807.	Evans, James, native, Warren County.	Nov., 1807.
1797, Sept. 9.	*Evans, Dr. Otho, Bourbon Co., Ky.	March 1, 1799.
1800, July 21.	Enyart, I. L., North-west Territory.	
1800, Oct. 21.	*Ewing, Jane Narcissa Ferris, native, Cin'ti.	Oct. 21, 1800.
1792.	*Enyart, Elizabeth, Montgomery Co. . . Cin'ti.	April 17, 1804.
1797.	*Embree, Davis, Pennsylvania.	July 3, 1807.
1810.	*Foster, William J., Millcreek Township.	Jan. 25, 1810.
1814, Jan. 24.	*French, Lewis, Miami Co., O.	1814.
1797.	Finton, William, Pennsylvania . . . Ohio.	1808.
1804.	Fox, Jacob.	
1806, Jan. 16.	*Fagin, Lewis, native, Clermont County.	1806.
1807.	Fee, Enos L., native, Clermont County	1807.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1806.	*Ferris, Wm. J., native, Columbia Township.	1806.
1798, June 14.	*Finch, Henry H., Chenango, N. Y. . Marietta	1806.
1794, Dec. 3.	Fisher, David, Somerset Co., Pa. . Clermont Co.	1799.
1801.	*Fosdick, Samuel, New London, Connecticut . Oct. 23,	1810.
	*Fugate, Thomas.	1810.
1810, Mar. 19.	*Folger, Peter B., Nantucket.	1812.
	Folger, Charles R.	
	*Ferris, Colonel Abraham (Honorary)	
1783.	*Ferris, Ezra, Cincinnati (Honorary).	Dec. 12, 1789.
	*Fosdick, W. W. (corresponding member).	
1808.	*Flinn, Jesse, native, Hamilton County.	Nov. 28, 1808.
1810.	Frazer, John, Northumberland, Pa.	1826.
1782.	*Goodale, Dr. L., Worcester Co., Mass. . Marietta. Aug.,	1788.
1807, July 18.	Garrison, Sarah F. L., native, Butler Co.	1807.
1794.	*Gano, Daniel (Pres.) native, Cincinnati	May 19, 1794.
1807, Feb.	Greenwood, Miles	
1806, Oct. 15.	*Goeckle, Eliza Ramsey, native, Cincinnati.	1806.
1804.	Garvin, Leonard, native, Butler Co.	1804.
1798.	*Gerard, David, native, North Bend	Aug. 26, 1798.
1802.	Gerard, Mrs. Sarah, native, Whitewater Tp.	Sept. 16, 1802.
1802, Feb. 13.	*Gerard, John H., native, Anderson Tp.	Feb. 13, 1802.
1804.	Gilbert, Lucy E., native, Belpre.	1804.
1788.	*Gillespie, Sarah Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan. 10, 1790.
1802.	Gillespie, John W., native, Warren Co.	Oct. 18, 1802.
1796.	*Gladden, Rebecca, Center County, Pa.	1804.
1810, Jan. 18.	Glisson, O. S. (navy), native, Hamilton Co.	1810.
	*Gordon, Wm.	1808.
1802.	*Gordon, Jonathan B., Monmouth Co., N. J.	May 15, 1810.
1807.	Gordon, Major David, New York City.	1811.
1801, Jan. 5.	Goshorn, Nicholas, Pa.	May, 1807.
1805.	*Goshorn, Lorenia Cutter, native, Cincinnati.	Dec. 9, 1805.
1799.	*Grant, Jesse Root, near Greensburg, Pa.	
1808.	*Green, Caleb B., New York City.	July 4, 1812.
1807, Aug. 29.	*Green, Joel C., Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1809.
1809.	*Green, Richard H., native, Marietta	Nov. 25, 1809.
1812.	Green, Lewis H., Morgantown, Va.	1812.
1798, Nov. 25.	*Graham, George, Pennsylvania.	1815.
1808, Aug. 21.	Gallagher, Wm. D., Philadelphia, Pa. (Hon'y).	1816.
1806, Feb. 6.	Haddix, N., native, near Dayton.	1806.
1799.	*Hand, David, Cape May, New Jersey.	
1804, Mar. 20.	Haines, Judge Abner, Eaton. N. Carolina.	1803.
1813, Aug. 9.	Holden, R. A., New Ipswich, N. H.	
1815, July 14.	Holden, Mrs.	
1790.	*Howell, Daniel Gano, native.	1790.
	Huff, John, Luzerne County, Pa.	1812.
1799.	Hoffner, Jacob, Mercersburg, Pa.	1805.
1807.	Huston, James S., native, Hamilton Co.	1807.
1806, May 20.	Harrah, Hanna Dunsett, native, Cincinnati.	1806.
1798, Aug. 24.	*Harrell, Nathan, near Winchester, Va.	May, 1806.
1786.	*Harris, Flavia, Orange County.	May, 1806.
	*Harrison, Margaretta, Virginia.	1806.
1805, Dec. 28.	*Harrison, Francis.	
1789, Oct. 18.	*Hatch, Wm. Stanley, Hampshire Co., Mass.	Aug. 28, 1804.
1777, Mar. 1.	*Hahn, Samuel, Virginia.	1789.
	Hand, Linus.	
1802.	Hart, Rebecca.	Mar., 1812.
	Hart, Nancy.	1812.
1804, Mar. 14.	*Hathaway, Henry, Maine.	Dec., 1810.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1808.	*Hawkins, Ezekiel C., Baltimore, Md.	May, 1811.
1786, May 23.	*Heckewelder, Thomas, Bethlehem, Pa.	March, 1810.
1790.	*Hays, Walter, Chester County, Pa.	1804.
1791.	*Harrison, Ebenezer, Essex County, N. J.	June, 1812.
1803, April 8.	*Helman, Pelmina, York County, Pa.	1811.
1802, May 23.	*Hartzell, David A., Bedford Co., Va. Cin'ti.	Nov., 1804.
1797, July 14.	*Hendrick, Catherine Riddle, Brush Run, W. V.	1803.
1801.	*Helman, Clas. F., Hanover, Pa.	June 17, 1808.
1810, Sept.	*Higgins, John, native, Miami Township	1810.
	*Hoffner, Rev. Elias W., Pennsylvania.	1805.
1810, Mar 30.	Hopkins, Franklin, Waynesville, Pa.	1810.
1811, July 20.	*Higdon, Benj., native, Hamilton County.	1811.
1808, Feb. 4.	*Hipple, Joseph, Cincinnati.	1808.
	*Horrocks, Capt. James R., England.	April, 1811.
1808, Sept. 24.	Hopper, Sarah Conkling, native, Columbia, Tp.	1808.
	*Horton, Mrs. Margaret.	1812.
1810, Dec. 14.	Hoge, Theudas, native, Belmont County.	1810.
1788.	*Horne, Daniel H., Little York, Pa.	July 9, 1809.
1804.	*Horrocks, John, England.	July, 1812.
1789.	*Hoffner, Roxannah H., Pennsylvania.	Nov., 1805.
1794.	*Householder, John, Pittsburg, Pa. Chillicothe.	1806.
1787, Mar. 29.	*Howell, Stephens, Morris County, N. J.	1795.
1808, April 6.	*Hubbell, Sampson H., native, Clarke County.	1808.
1794, June 26.	*Hubbell, Mrs. Martha.	July 21, 1801.
1810, April 19.	*Hubbell, E. T., Hamilton County.	1810.
1785.	*Hubbell, Jane, Cumberland County, Pa.	Oct., 1796.
1811.	*Hubbell, Miss Mary S., Cumberland Co., Pa.	1811.
1811, June 22.	*Huston, Joseph McGill, native, Cincinnati.	1811.
1809, May 11.	*Huston, David, native, Cincinnati.	1809.
1806.	*Hughel, James H.	1806.
1801, Nov. 8.	Hukill, Johnson, Wheeling, Va.	1805.
1824.	Hefferman, Wm. C.	1824.
1797, Sept.	Hukill, Sarah, New Hampshire.	1807.
	Howard, Mrs. Jane.	1825.
	*Hunt, Jesse, Warren County, New Jersey.	1806.
1799, October.	*Hunt, Edward, Huntingdon Co., N. J.	1806.
1802, June 4.	*Hunt, Dr. S. P., Cornellsville, Pa.	1811.
	*Hughey, Mrs. Adeline.	
1814, Jan. 5.	Horton, John, West New York.	1817.
1809.	*Hoon, Mrs. Isabella T., Brush Run, W. Va.	1811.
1779, May 14.	*Hand, David, Cape May, N. J.	Nov., 1815.
	*Hildreth, Hon. Dr. S. P.	
	*Hall, Hon. Judge James.	
1804, April 17.	Harris Eliza, Pittsburg, Pa.	1818.
	*Harrison, Mrs. Wm. H. (widow President Harrison, Honorary).	
1804, October.	*Harrison, John Scott, Vincennes, Ind. (Hon.)	1814.
	Hughes, Hugh W.	
	Hughes, Mrs. Clara Monfort.	
1799.	*Irons, Catharine Perry, Salem, N. J.	July 2, 1805.
1808, April 11.	*Irwin, James F., McKeesport, Pa.	1809.
1795, Jan. 8.	*Jackson, J. W., Maine.	1814.
1806, Nov. 8.	*Jackson, John, native, Cincinnati.	1806.
1797, June 30.	*Jackson, Leroy, Culpepper Co., Va.	1812.
1803, Aug. 22.	Jackson, S. S., Philadelphia.	August, 1815.
	Johnston, Robert F.	1809.
1813, Mar. 18.	Johnson, Mrs. E. H., native, Compton Road.	1813.
1810, July 4.	Job, Hannah.	1810.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1800, Aug. 10.	*James, John H., Occoquan, Va. (Honorary).	1813.
1806, April 4.	Jones, Benjamin V., Green Co., Pa.	Feb. 4, 1810.
1811, Feb. 12.	*Jones, Thomas, Columbia Township.	1811.
1862, Sept. 19.	Joslin, Louisa, Bridgetown, New Jersey.	1806.
1797, Jan. 15.	*Justice, Mrs. Susan, Nantucket.	Nov. 20, 1811.
1775, Mar. 25.	*Johnson, Colonel John (Pres.), Ireland.	1793.
	*Jessup, General Thomas J. (Honorary).	
1820.	*Johnson, John H. Dearborn (Honorary).	1820.
1811.	*Jones, Hon. Mrs. E. J., barracks, Ft. Wayne (Honorary).	1811.
1812.	*Kamp, Mrs. Louisa B.	1812.
1807.	Knowlden, Mary A., England.	1831.
1810.	*Karshner, Mrs. Charlotte W., native, Cincin'ti.	1810.
	Kemper, Dr. Andrew Young.	
1795	*Kennedy, Thomas D., native, Cincinnati.	1795
1810, June 8.	Kennedy, Lester, Butler Co.	1810.
	Kautz, Emily.	
	Kimball, Isaac.	
1784, July 22.	*King, James C., Pr., William Co., Va.	1803.
1817.	King, Rufus, Chillicothe.	1817.
1809, Dec. 30.	Kiersted, Hezekiah, New York City.	1818.
1783, Jan. 11.	*Kemper, Dr. E. Young, Fauquier Co., Va.	Oct. 26, 1791.
1790, Oct. 26.	*Kemper Samuel Doddridge, Garrard Co., Ky.	1791.
1772, Nov. 18.	*Kost, Daniel, Fredericktown, Md.	March, 1797.
1821, Jan. 12.	Larkin, Joseph F., native, Clermont Co.	1821.
1810, June 4.	*Lamphear, Joseph, native, Clermont Co.	1810.
1792, June 13.	*Langdon, James D., Vermont.	1806.
1801, July 6.	*Langdon, Charles, Vermont.	1806.
1813, April 27.	*Langdon, Sol., native, Columbia.	1813.
1815.	Looker, Mrs. Rachel Hough.	1828.
	*Lathrop, Mrs. Mary, Marietta.	1810.
1790, Dec. 10.	*Ladley, S. Wells, native, Montgomery Co.	1790.
	Laboyteaux, De, Mrs.	
1793, Jan. 27.	*Lane, John, Somerset Co., New Jersey.	1798.
1809, Sept. 20.	*Larsh, Thomas Jefferson, native, Eaton.	1809.
1809, Feb. 4.	Luce, Dr. Alex. B., Butler Co.	1809.
1767, March.	*Ledwick, John, Frederick Co., Va.	1792.
1804, Nov. 23.	*Lodwick, Lysle, native, Adams Co.	1804.
1811, Sept. 26.	Littell, Wm. M., cor. Race and Water, Cin'ti.	1811.
1810, Sept. 11.	Leatherby, Mrs. R. T., native, Millcreek Tp.	1810.
1811, Nov. 16.	Leese, Manuel J., St. Clairsville.	1811.
1785, Dec. 11.	*Ludlow, Wm. D., New Jersey. Cincinnati.	1790.
1783, Jan. 16.	*Longworth, Nicholas (Pres.) Newark, N. J.	1804.
	Lloyd, J.	
1795, Jan.	*Lemaire, Mrs. Francis, Switzerland.	1810.
1802, Sept. 9.	*Lewis, Charlotte Goforth, native, Cincinnati.	1802.
1806, Jan. 5.	*L'Honniedieu, Stephen S., Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1810.
1806, Mar. 23.	*Lingo, Caleb, Worcester Co., Md.	Dec. 10, 1810.
1776, May 4.	*Larew, Abraham, Harford Co., Md.	March, 1801.
	*Lingo, Beauchamp.	
	*Leavitt, Judge Humphrey H.	
1809.	*Lingo, William.	
1785, June.	*Loder, Benj., Goshen, New York.	1797.
1790, Aug. 19.	*Loder, John, Sanderston, New Jersey.	1797.
	*Looker, Mrs. Rachel H.	
1788, Sept. 29.	*Lowry, Samuel, Ireland.	March, 1811.
1791.	*Luckey, G., Wash'n Co., Pa. Jeff. Co., O.	April, 1798.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
	*Lynes, William.	1809.
1795, Dec. 10.	*Ludlow, John (Pres.) native, Millcreek, Tp. .	1795.
	*Lewis, Sarah Whetstone.	
	*Lynch, Rev. Thomas, Brookville, Ind.	1805.
1811.	*Lee, Adeline, Lemoine, Pa. (Gallia Co., O., 1811. ?)	1811.
1825.	Lee, Dewitt Clinton, native, Cincinnati.	Oct. 19, 1825.
1783.	*Lyons, Jonathan W., Essex County, N. J.	Sept., 1790.
1810, Oct. 25.	*Lodwick, Preston, native, Cincinnati.	1810.
1800, Jan. 1.	McMakin, Mark, Butler Co.	1800.
	*Miller, Henry, Virginia.	1806.
	McNeal, Mrs. Rebecca.	
1791, April 17.	*Markland, Jonathan, Wheeling, Va.	1795.
1822.	Marill, W. W., Belmont County, O.	Nov. 15, 1822.
	*McCormick, Frances, Virginia.	1796.
1811, Dec.	McCullough, J. M., native, Hamilton Co.	1811.
1788, 2. 9, or	*McBride, James, Franklin Co., Pa.	1807.
1815, Feb. 23.	Meader, William, native.	1815.
1793, June 30.	*Malott, Isaac L., Hagerstown, Md.	1797.
1808, June 1.	*Merrill, A. S., New York.	Jan., 1830.
1798, Sept. 5.	*Madison, Rancil A., Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1811.
1812, June 7.	*Morris, W. H., Nantucket.	1814.
1799, April 19.	*Mason, J. Wash., Baltimore, Md.	June, 1804.
1811, Feb. 7.	Moores, Henry F., New Jersey.	1814.
	*Morris, Colonel Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.	1806.
1815, Jan. 23.	*Moore, Richard B., Clermont Co.	1815.
1803, Sept.	*Mount, Dr. William, Westmoreland, Pa.	April, 1812.
	McConnell, William Oliver.	1811.
1802, Oct. 15.	*McLean, Hon. John, U. S. Court.	
1811, Nov. 6.	*Macfarland, Isaac, Franklin Co., Pa.	April, 1806.
1798, Jan. 9.	*McDowell, William S., native, Cincinnati.	1811.
1804, April.	*Merrill, William Stanley, Green Co., N. Y.	1814.
1812, Feb. 14.	*McMakin, John, England.	April 10, 1810.
1802, July 19.	McMakin, Mrs. R. B., native, Hamilton Co.	1812.
1793, May 23.	McMakin, Wm., Liverpool, England.	April 10, 1810.
1791, Aug.	McIntosh, E. S., native, Marietta.	1793.
1800, Jan. 8.	*McCullough, Thomas R., native, Columbia Tp.	1791.
1810, Jan. 1.	McCord, Jas. Connelly, Rockbridge, Va.	1805.
1819.	*McKinstry, Catharine, New Jersey.	
1794, Nov. 9.	Mathers, Richard, native.	June, 1819.
1816, May 13.	Maxwell, William, native, Cincinnati, O.	1794.
1806.	McFarland, John F., native.	1816.
1815.	Mahon, Hamilton.	
1810, Nov. 10.	Mahoney, Mrs. M. J., Warren County, O.	Oct. 12, 1815.
1801.	Manning, Samuel, native, Lebanon.	1810.
1800, July 8.	*Mansfield, Edward D., New Haven, Ct.	1803.
	Morton, Richard A., Buckinghamshire, Eng.	Sept., 1809.
1806.	*Marsh, Isaac J.	1811.
1790, May 9.	Martin, Miss Margaretta, native, Cincinnati.	1806.
1784, Oct. 19.	*Maxwell, James W., Fayette County, Ky.	1808.
1792, Nov. 11.	*Maynard, Anson W., Westboro, Mass.	1812.
1795.	*Miller, David M., native, Columbia Tp.	1792.
1801, Sept. 25.	*Mills, John, native, Marietta.	1795.
1810, Dec. 9.	Miles, John, Springfield Township.	1807.
1799, Mar. 17.	Monfort, Rev. Joseph G., native, Warren Co.	1810.
1808, Aug. 17.	*Moody, William, native, Cincinnati.	1790.
1791, June 22.	*Moore, Judge Robert, native, Green Tp.	1808.
	*Moore, William, Belfast, Ireland.	1800.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1802, Aug. 20.	Moore, Alfred Love, Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 11, 1809.
1807.	Moore, Jeremiah B.	1810.
1811, Jan. 17.	*Morris, I., (Alexander), native, Mt. Vernon. . .	1811.
1798, Mar. 1.	Morris, Samuel, Indiana.	
1803, Nov. 2.	Morris, Alex., Butler Co.	1803.
1810, Aug. 18.	*Morris, Rev. B. F., native, Clermont County. .	1810.
1792, Aug. 9.	*Morrison, Thomas, Lycoming Co., Pa.	1796.
1812, May 25.	*Morse, Marcellus J., native, Marietta.	1812.
1795.	Mullally, Mrs. Jane, Washington Co., Pa. . . .	1811.
	*Mullally, Richard.	Dec., 1799.
1807, Aug. 22.	*Mulford, Mrs. Amanda Jane, native, Cin'ti. .	1807.
1810, Mar. 8.	*Miner, John L., native, Madison Co.	1810.
1797, Mar. 2.	*Murphy, William, Frederick County, Md. . . .	1811.
1799, July 27.	*Myer, Andrew, Loudoun Co., Va.	1803.
	Myers, Charles.	1809.
1781.	Marsh, Hannah Brown, New Jersey.	1816.
1802, Jan. 27.	*Marsh, Elbert, Rahway, N. J.	March, 1815.
	Murray, William.	1811.
1826, Feb. 25.	Miller, Henry Thane, native.	1826.
1785.	*McLean, Judge John, Morris Co., N. J., 1785. .	1803.
1805, July 22.	Munroe, Charles, Annapolis, Md.	Nov. 5, 1829.
1811, Nov. 15.	Mitchell, Robert, North of Ireland.	Sept. 16, 1824.
1809.	*Minshall, Robert.	1809.
1813.	*Mills, David, Cincinnati.	1813.
1811, Jan. 17.	Morrow, Mrs. Louisa Alexander.	
1808, June 18.	Neighbors, Mrs. Susan, New York.	1815.
1793.	*Nixon, Samuel, Bedford Co., Pa., Marietta. .	1795.
1807, Aug. 27.	Nye, Ichabod H., native, Marietta.	1807.
1817, Mar. 26.	Noble, J. F., west side Main, bet. 5th & 6th .	Mar 26, 1817.
	Ogden, Mrs.	
1792.	*Ockerman, David, Ky.	Sept., 1801.
1792, Mar. 18.	*Oliver, Dr. David, native, Belpre.	1792.
1819, Mar. 2.	Olden, John G., native.	1819.
1795, Oct. 10.	*Orr, William M., New Jersey.	Dec. 24, 1806.
1796, April.	Orr, James, Virginia.	April, 1799.
1807, June 21.	Oppenheimer, Hezekiah, Philadelphia.	May 12, 1824.
1811, June 15.	Patton, Mary Ferris, Columbia Tp.	1811.
1795.	*Price, Reese E. (President).	June 1, 1807.
1810, Dec. 19.	Perkins, John S. (President).	1810.
1795, April 10.	*Paine, James G., New York City.	1806.
1809.	*Phares, Joseph, New Jersey.	1811.
1792, Jan. 12.	*Perry Wm. (Maj. 1st. Pres.), Salem Co., N. J. .	July 2, 1805.
1803.	*Perry, Louisa, Pancoast, Virginia.	1806.
1798, May 22.	Perry, Lydia Paddock, Nantucket.	1811.
	*Pierce, Mrs. Harriet Elliott, daughter of Dr. John Elliott (Honorary).	
1783, Dec. 26.	*Phillips, Horatio Gates.	1805.
	*Phillips, Mrs. Catherine Patterson, daughter of Robert Patterson (Honorary).	
1811, Dec. 25.	*Phillips, Robert C., native, Columbiana Co. .	1811.
1805.	*Patterson, Jefferson (Honorary).	
1793, Nov. 9.	*Phares, Pamela L., Galloway, N. Y.	July 14, 1805.
1784, Dec. 6.	*Pollock, Rebecca T., near Philadelphia. . . .	1804.
1784.	*Pierce, Elijah, Virginia.	March, 1795.
1767, Nov. 11.	*Pancoast, Jonathan, New Jersey.	Oct. 10, 1806.
1791, Sept. 28.	*Pancoast, Joseph, Burlington, New Jersey. .	Oct. 10, 1806.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1789, Dec. 26.	*Pierson, William, Essex County, N. J. . . .	April, 1800.
1796, Dec. 12.	*Pruden, Ebenezer, Roxbury, New York . . .	Nov. 10, 1808.
1800, Nov. 1.	*Porter, Thomas, native, Marietta.	1809.
1791, Oct.	*Price, Mary R. (Stites), New Jersey.	
1809, Mar. 31.	Potter A., native, Butler Co. . . Cincinnati. . .	1812.
1804, July 12.	*Poe, Rev. Adam, native, Columbiana.	1804.
1811, Mar. 2.	*Platt, Daniel, native, Hamilton County.	1811.
1809, Dec. 2.	*Platt, William, native, Whitewater Tp.	1809.
	Powell, Howell, Pennsylvania.	Mar. 1, 1812.
	Price, Elizabeth Langdon.	
	*Patterson, Mrs. Andrew, Maryland.	1809.
	*Pugh, Achilles, Chester County, Pa.	
1809, Aug. 21.	*Pendery, Ludlow, native, Springfield Tp.	1807.
1807, May 21.	Pummill, William, native, Ross County.	1807.
1809, Dec. 23.	Perrine, Joseph A., native, Clermont Co.	1809.
1804, Dec. 11.	*Parsel, George, native, Marietta. . Cin'nati. . .	1804.
	Paddock, C. S., Richmond, Ind.	
1792, April, 2.	*Putnam, Wm. Pitt, native, Farmer's Caste, Belpre.	1792.
1812, June, 13.	Putnam, Wm. Rufus, native, Marietta.	1812.
1811, Dec. 27.	Putnam, Hanna M., native, Marietta.	1811.
1808, May 17.	Putnam, David, native, Harmar.	1808.
1802, Aug. 12.	Putnam, Rowena, native, Marietta.	1802.
1803, Sept. 10.	*Purcell, Mary, Pennsylvania.	1810.
1832, Feb. 2.	Punshon, Ruth Langdon, native, Red Bank.	1832.
1813, Dec. 22.	*Phillips, William.	1813.
1815, Mar. 28.	*Phillips, Mrs. Margaret Kautz, Cincinnati.	1813.
1808, Nov. 13.	Pierson, C. E., New York City.	1814.
1815, Jan. 16.	*Purcell, Emily Whipple, Cincinnati.	1815.
1804, Dec. 6.	*Pryor, Abigail Clark, native.	1804.
1811, Oct. 25.	Pickering, Mrs. Maria Seaman, Cincinnati.	1811.
1806, Mar. 16.	Read, Rebecca, Millcreek Township.	1806.
1806, Feb. 6.	*Riddle, Adam Nutt, native, Hamilton Co.	1806.
1808.	*Riddle, Isaac B., native, Hamilton Co.	1808.
1793.	*Reilly, Hester, Virginia.	1800.
1785, Jan. 21.	*Reilly, Robert, Washington Co., Pa.	1800.
1808.	Ramsay, Mrs. Eliza F., native, Fairmount.	1803.
1787, Oct. 14.	*Reagin, Reasin, South Carolina.	1805.
1808, Mar. 16.	*Reeder, Eden B. (Pres.), native, Cincinnati.	1808.
1805, Jan. 17.	*Reeder, Stephen Wheeler, native, Cincinnati.	1805.
1810, May 4.	Reeder, Nathaniel, native, Cincinnati.	1810.
	*Reeves, John, Virginia.	August, 1809.
1797.	*Reeder, Joseph A., native, Columbia Tp.	1797.
	Read, Jeremiah.	
	*Reeder, Olive L., Orange County, Vt.	
1793, Mar. 1.	*Reeves, Owen T., Culpepper Co., Va.	Dec. 24, 1804.
1797.	Reynolds, Elizabeth, native, Cincinnati.	1797.
	*Reynolds, Sacket, Mason County, Ky.	Sept., 1805.
1810, July 28.	Rice, Julia, Montpelier, Vt.	1811.
1810, Oct. 26.	Rice, George Whitfield, native, Cincinnati.	1810.
1797, Sept. 10.	Richardson, Martha, native, Butler County.	1797.
1808, Dec. 26.	*Ridenour, Jacob, Jr., native, Colerain Tp.	1808.
1811, Feb. 21.	Robinson, Lorenzo Dow, native, Springfield Tp.	1811.
	Rohan, David.	
	Rodgers, Henry, Fayette Co., Pa.	1806.
1809, April.	Ross, Captain Charles, native, Cincinnati.	1809.
1803, Mar. 5.	*Ross, Joseph S., Brunswick, N. J.	May 7, 1806.
1807, Mar. 31.	*Ross, Rhoda M., native, Warren County.	1807.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1798, Sept. 27.	*Ross, Ezekiel, Elizabethtown, N. J.	1806.
1806, August.	*Ross, M. B., native, Warren County.	1806.
1801, June 7.	*Ross, Joseph, Pennsylvania.	1810.
1808, Mar. 2.	*Ross, Mrs. Diodema, native, Marietta.	1808.
1808, Jan. 12.	*Ross, John, New Jersey.	June, 1812.
1813, Dec. 22.	*Ruffin, Jas. L., native (died Dec., 1884).	1813.
1795, May 1.	Robb, Mrs. Elizabeth D., Vermont. Marietta. Ryan, Elizabeth S., Washington Co., Pa.	1812. 1806.
1797, Nov. 22.	Rentz, Celia, Bavaria.	1817.
1801, Dec. 22.	*Rambo, Francis, Canada.	1813.
1808, Aug. 30.	Rambo, Mrs. Irana R., New Jersey.	1818.
1799, Feb. 15.	*Smith, Chas. Kilgour, native, Cincin'ti (Hon.) *Southgate, Richard (Honorary). *Steele, Mrs. Phoebe Pierce, widow of Judge Steele (Honorary). *Strong, Mrs. S. R., Middletown, Ct. (Hon'ry). *Storer, Judge Bellamy (Honorary).	1799. 1817.
1803, Aug. 30.	Smith, Samuel S., Solon, N. Y. (Honorary).	1801.
1780, Feb. 18.	*Storms, Daniel, Somerset Co., Pa.	1801.
1780, Jan. 17.	*Stewart, Benj., South Amboy, N. J.	May 20, 1801.
1782, Jan. 17.	*Schillinger, Colonel William, New Jersey.	1804.
1786.	*Sprigman, Peter A., Pennsylvania.	1803.
1786, July 27.	*Spear, James H., New Jersey.	June 19, 1812.
1790, Feb. 14.	*Sayre, Leonard, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 20, 1808.
1792, Feb.	*Starbuck, Mrs. S. W., Worcester Co., Mass.	June, 1812.
1793, May 20.	*Symmes, Peyton S.	Nov., 1793.
1807, Jan. 8.	*Swearingen, Sam'l G., native, near Lancaster.	1807.
1808.	*Swearingen, Mrs. Sarah A. Caldwell, Pittsburg.	1811.
1811, Feb. 2.	*Simpson, W. T., native, Hamilton County.	1811.
1795,	*Simpson, Thomas, Campbell County, Ky.	March, 1805.
1797.	*Spinning, Jonathan, New Jersey.	1802.
1794, Feb. 5.	*Salmon, Jeremiah, Pennsylvania.	1812.
	*Sampson, James, native, Columbia Township.	1794.
1797.	*Sample, F. T., Lafayette, Ind.	1807.
1803, Oct. 8.	*Saunders, Isaac T., Pennsylvania.	1808.
	*Saunders, David A., native, Xenia.	1805.
1795, May 13.	*Schell, Jonas, Pennsylvania.	June, 1805.
1804, July 18.	*Schooley, Stephen, native, Hamilton Co.	1795.
1805, Dec.	*Sedam, Henry F., native, Cincinnati.	1804.
1801, Mar. 24.	Sedam, David Zeigler, native, Cincinnati.	1805.
1804.	*Settle, M. B., Mercer County, Pa.	1803.
1804.	*Shaw, A. B., Bucks County, Pa.	June, 1807.
	*Shaw, Martha, Bucks County, Pa.	1805.
	*Sherer, John, native.	1796.
1809, May 23.	*Smith, Robert, Virginia.	July 26, 1814.
1813, Feb. 1.	Smith, Theodorie, Hagerstown, Md.	1828.
	Smith, Mary, wife.	1828.
1812, June 5.	*Silver, Thomas J., native, North Bend.	1812.
	Silver, Mrs. L. A., Cincinnati.	1804.
1804, Nov.	Slough, Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1805.
	*Slough, Mrs. Mary P., native, Belmont Co.	1811.
1810, May 11.	*Smith, H. R., 1804 from Eng. to New York.	May 21, 1811.
1798, Aug. 15.	Smith, Mrs. Sarah P., Westmoreland Co., Pa.	May 10, 1810.
1808, Mar. 11.	*Smith, Mrs. Mary G., native, Cincinnati.	1810.
1812, Mar. 14.	*Sloop, Jacob, Redstone, Pa.	May, 1808.
1807, June 13.	*Snodgrass, Joseph Irwin, native, Green Co.	1805.
1802, Mar. 15.	*Snyder, Susan, native, Brown Co.	1812.
	*Spencer, Henry E., native, Cincinnati.	1807.
	*Sprong, Cornelius, native, Millcreek Tp.	1802.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1806, Feb. 13.	Stanford, Elizabeth D., native, Walnut Hills. . .	1806.
1806, May 10.	*Staebler, Mary S., White Plains. April,	1812.
1810, Nov. 3.	*Stewart, Laura, native.	1810.
1780, July 23.	*Stone, Col. Aug., Rutland, Mass. . Marietta. .	1790.
1798, Jan. 10.	*Stone, Charlotte L., native, Belpre.	1798.
1792, Feb. 22.	*Stone, Benj. F., Massachusetts.	1790.
1795.	*Sweeney, John, Mason County, Ky.	1790.
1807, Dec. 13.	*Stratton, Elder Wm. Perry, native, Franklin, Warren County.	1807.
	Stratton, Mrs. Catharine Eliza.	
	*Swift, Abram.	
	Swift, Alex.	
	Smith, Amanda Huston.	
1806, Mar. 17.	Scudder, Lizzie, native, Green Township. . .	1806.
1822, Jan. 28.	Sargent, George C., Cincinnati.	1822.
1810, Oct. 17.	Stites, Arthur F., son of H. Stites, Columbia.	1810.
1810, Nov. 2.	Symmes, Americus, Bellefontaine (Upper La.)	1818.
	Sherlock, Thomas.	
	Sherlock, Mrs. Thomas.	
1806, Oct. 12.	Snider, James S., native.	1806.
	Snodgrass, Miss.	
1818, Aug. 5.	Stephenson, Henry, West Hartford, Ct. . . . Aug.,	1819.
1817, Oct. 7.	Stephenson, Mrs. Sarah A. Dorman, native. .	1817.
1812, Oct. 9.	Simpkinson, John, Belper, England.	
	*Stout, Henry D., Somerset County, N. J. . .	1811.
	Silsbee, Dr. Samuel (Honorary).	
	*Tod, Governor David (Honorary).	
	*Taylor, James W. (Honorary).	
1780	*Templeton, Capt. Wm., Washington, Co., Pa.	1802.
1794.	*Templeton, Mrs. Eliz. Tice, Hagerstown, Md.	1795.
1801, April 2.	Tatem, Mrs. Mary, Covington, Ky.	1804.
	*Taylor, William, Lafayette, Ind.	
	*Taylor, Jason, Sidney, O.	1812.
1801, Mar. 20.	Thompson, Maria, native.	1801.
1801, June 1.	*Thompson, James, native, Big Prairie. . . .	1801.
	*Thornton, Joseph, Virginia. May,	1812.
1808, Feb. 11.	Tibbetts, Earl T.	1811.
1788, July.	*Townsend, Alex., Cumberland Co., Pa.	1801.
1803, Jan. 10.	*Turner, Maria Morris, Philadelphia.	1806.
1808, May 30.	*Turpin, E. S., Campbell County, Ky.	1810.
1814, Aug. 22.	Torrence, James Findlay, native.	1814.
1821, Jan. 15.	Tangeman, John H., Hanover, Germany. . . Dec.,	1833.
1817, Dec. 15.	Tangeman, Mrs. E. J., Northumberland Co., Va.	1828.
1802.	Tosso, Joseph, Mexico.	
	*Tiley, Mrs. Sarah "Burt Gano."	
1831, Feb. 8.	Turrill, M. S., Hamilton County.	1831.
1787.	*Vanausdol, Garrett, Adams County, Pa. . . . Aug.,	1808.
1809.	Vanemmon, Samuel, Trumbull County, O. . .	1809.
1807, May 11.	*Van Matre, Maria Henderson, Cincinnati. . .	1807.
1808, Oct. 31.	*Vattier, John Loring, Cincinnati.	1808.
1788, Mar. 30.	*Vickroy, Catharine S., Allegheny Co., Pa. . .	1802.
1827, Mar. 26.	Von Seegern, Christopher, Germany.	1830.
1832, Jan. 5.	Venn, Lucinda Maynard, Cincinnati.	1832.
1809.	Vinnage, George, Butler County. Nov.,	1809.
1807, May 18.	Vinnage, M. P. Butler County.	
1811.	Webb, J. H., son of Clayton Webb, native. .	1811.
1802, Dec. 2.	*Wade, Melancthon S., Cincinnati.	1802.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1805, July 8.	*Wade, Stephen, Cincinnati.	1805.
1802, Feb. 9.	*Walker, Ezekiel, Cincinnati.	1802.
1794, Aug. 24.	*Walker, Caleb Swan, New Hampshire.	Dec. 12, 1801.
1831, Feb. 11.	Walden, Bishop John M., Warren Co., O.	1831.
1832, June 8.	Wayne, J. L., Cincinnati.	1832.
	*Webb, Alexander, Honorary.	
1800, Jan. 1.	*Webb, Maj. Ezra, Cuyahoga Co., N. Y.	June 11, 1811.
1807, June 15.	Webb, Ferdinand.	1807.
1808, Mar. 11.	Wetherby, Sarah Ludlow, Millcreek Tp.	1808.
1808.	*Wellshear, Mary Compton, Cincinnati.	1808.
1815, April 21.	Webster, Mrs. Jane M., native.	1815.
1781.	*West, Rev. Samuel, Pennsylvania.	1801.
1799, March.	*Wheeler, Aquila, Baltimore County, Md.	1815.
	Wheatley, Morton.	1802.
	*Whistler, Col. William, Honorary.	
1791, Sept. 8.	*Wheeler, Stephen, Essex County, N. J.	Oct. 21, 1800.
1803, Feb. 7.	*Wheeler, David Tichenor, Cincinnati.	1803.
1791, June 13.	*Wheeler, Ebenezer, Elizabethtown, N. J.	Oct. 21, 1800.
	White, Peter A.	
	*Williams, George W., Cincinnati.	1808.
	Williams, Mrs. George W.	
1770, July 31.	*Williams, John Shoebridge, North Carolina.	Sept., 1800.
1804, May 10.	*Williamson, George T., native.	1804.
1816, Nov. 28.	Williamson, William R.	1816.
	*Williams, Miles, New York.	Dec., 1806.
	*Williams, Milo G., Cincinnati.	1804.
1799.	*Williams, Maria Mills, Millcreek Township.	1799.
1804, Jan. 29.	*Williams, James P., Hampshire Co., Va.	1807.
1807, June 13.	*Williams, Isaac P., Montgomery Co., O.	1807.
1809, Feb. 9.	*Williams, Eliza.	
1794.	*Williams, Drusilla C., native.	1794.
1798, July 23.	*Williams, Zadoc.	May 1, 1800.
1798, Oct. 23.	*Williamson, Sophia B., Cincinnati.	1798.
	Williamson, Elizabeth.	1804.
	Williams, David, Colerain Township.	
	*Wheeler, Milton G., Cincinnati.	1811.
1791, Jan. 5.	*Williams, Ephraim D., Green Co., N. Y.	Dec. 22, 1806.
1788, Oct. 25.	*Whetstone, John, Redstone, Pa.	Dec., 1792.
1810.	Whiteman, Benj. B., Green Co., O.	1810.
1792.	*White, G. C., Buffalo, West Va.	1797.
1802, Nov.	*Wilson, Phebe Cutter.	1802.
	*Wicker, Eliza M.	
	*Willard, Ann, Hurdus, England.	1806.
	Winton, Mrs. Mary A.	
1804.	Wilson, Pollock, Butler Co., O. Cincinnati.	1819.
1831, Oct. 9.	Wilson, Adam B., Cincinnati.	
1808, Aug. 27.	Wilson, Dr. Israel, Warren County, O.	1808.
1806, Mar. 31.	*Wetherby, J. K., Thetford, Vermont.	Nov. 20, 1806.
1788, Oct. 5.	*Wood, John, Maryland.	Nov., 1806.
1802, April.	*Wood, John H., Philadelphia.	1806.
1800, Oct. 6.	Wood, James R., Prince William Co., Va.	1812.
1790, March.	*Wood, Elizabeth, Prince William Co., Va.	1801.
1809.	Wood, Emma E., Winchester, Va.	April, 1810.
1812, June 19.	Woodrow, David Trimble, Hillsboro, O.	1812.
1810, Oct. 2.	Wood, Lucinda, Butler County, O.	1810.
1807, Feb. 18.	*Woodruff, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.	1821.
1798, Sept. 24.	*Woodruff, Elizabeth, Donegal, Pa.	April 10, 1812.
	*Wright, Nathaniel, Honorary.	
1807, Aug. 6.	Wright, Smithson E., Belmont Co., O.	1807.

DATE OF BIRTH.		DATE IN OHIO.
1807, Oct. 12.	*Wright, James F., Scioto County., O.	1807.
1807, Aug. 6.	Wozencraft, John J., Cincinnati,	1807.
1809, Dec. 23.	Wozencraft, Mrs., Cincinnati, O.	1809.
1813, Oct.	Wright, F. C., Cincinnati.	1813.
1821, April 22,	Wright, Joseph F., Clermont Co., O.	April 22, 1821.
1803, July 8.	*Yeatman, Thomas Henry, Cincinnati.	1805.
1807, July 11.	*Yeatman, Eliz. Hartzell, Montgomery Co., O.	1807.
1796.	Yeatman, Eliza, Cincinnati.	1796.
1812.	Yost, Isaac S., Cincinnati.	1812.
1788, Jan. 4.	*Young, Mrs. Barbara, Shelburne.	Nov. 8, 1811.
1805, Nov. 19.	*Zimmeld, Eliakim, Lincoln Co., Ga.	1806.
1832.	Ziegler, Anna E., Cincinnati.	Feb. 11, 1832.

PIONEER SONG.

BY W. W. FOSDICK, ESQ.

Air:—"Auld Lang Syne."

A song of praise for other days,
 Let's swell from every breast,
 Our native sod, the gift of God,
 The free and lovely West!

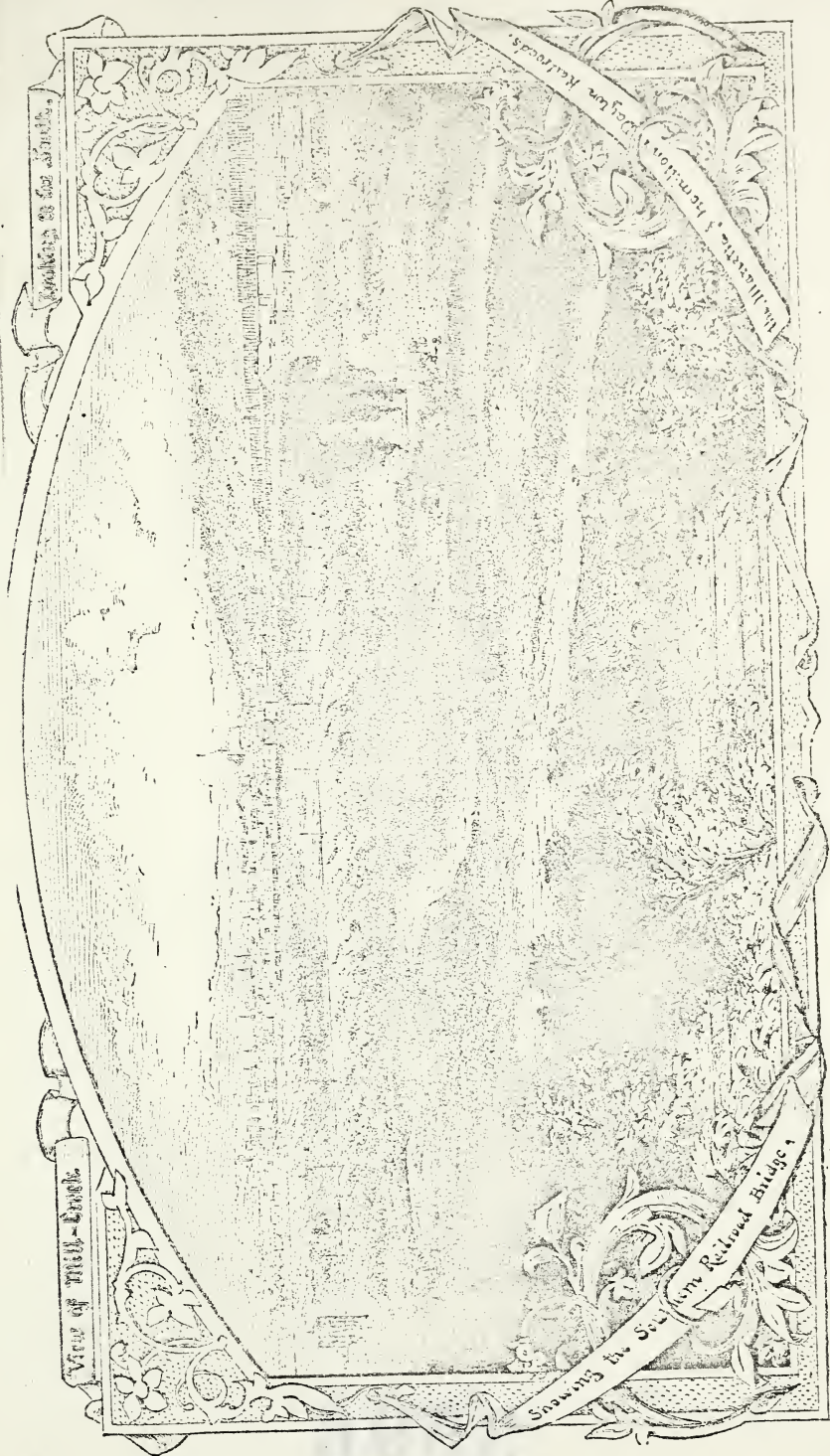
CHORUS—For dear Ohio's shore, my boys!
 For forest life three cheers!
 For man and maid, in woodland shade,
 God bless the Pioneers!

While winds shall blow, or waters flow,
 Or trees be green in Spring,
 For Pioneers, we'll give our cheers,
 And still the chorus sing!

CHORUS—For dear Ohio's shore, my boys, etc.
 The men so bold, are growing old,
 The maiden's locks are white;
 Yet through the tears of gone-by years,
 In song let us unite.

CHORUS—For dear Ohio's shore, my boys, etc.
 And every grave where sleep the brave,
 Shall be a blessed spot;
 And o'er the tomb, love's roses bloom,
 And sweet forget-me-not!

CHORUS—For dear Ohio's shore, my boys, etc.



VIEW OF MILLCREEK.

3596



